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TAPS.

(Written for the "Army and Navy Journal.")

By a Cadet of the Military Academy.
The bugles of our troop have blown
Full off the sad refrain
That bears upon its silver waves
The spirit home again.

The sad, sweet notes ring peacefully
Upon the still night air,
To bring the soldier balm sleep,
And freedom from his care.

Oh! welcome they to weary hearts
When blown, at close of day,
Like angels' blessings on our sleep,
Sweet voices far away.

But lonelier, sweeter, sadder far,
When by the open grave
Of some loved comrade they are heard,
The requiem of the brave.

And at the weirdly solemn sound
There steals the silent tear
From eyes of sturdy, sun-bronzed men,
Whose hearts ne'er stoop to fear.

A fitting close to fitful life,
Still doth it lull to sleep
The war-torn follower of the flag,
In that great slumber deep.

No more for him shall sound the charge
That once his pulses thrilled,
Or wake the wild tumultuous joy
That all his being filled.

Let none beside his humble bier
A pompous anthem sing;
For him the sound he loved to hear
In proud defiance ring.

From fiery fields, whence oft he strove
Immortal fame to rob,
It comes to mourn the soldier dead,
Now like a spirit's sob.

He heeds it not, this funeral strain;
Life's battle fought and won,
He wakes to music sweeter than
The bugle's play at dawn.

V. C.

NO TIME LIMIT.

One of the many good stories in "Gen. Hamley's Life" is that of Capt. Brook, who desired to place his son at Wellington College, and, losing his way, called at the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum and rang the bell. "When the Governor appeared Brook thought him a queer-looking figure for an instructor of youth. Brook said, 'I wish to put my boy under your charge, if you can take him.' 'Oh, yes!' said the man. 'Is he a bad case?' 'Bad case!' said Brook. 'What do you mean?' 'There's not a better boy in England; the only thing I fear is that he may be too old.' 'Why, how old is he?' 'He is eighteen.' 'Pish—we take them up to eighty.' 'But,' said Brook, in high dudgeon, 'if he does not come here till eighty, what time do you suppose he is going to get his commission?'"

NAMES—NOT NUMBERS.
(From "Blackwood's Magazine.")

Thirty years ago a subaltern in the English service was expected to know every man in his company by name after he had served six months with it. We all know how invaluable it is to speak to another by name. "Step shorter, Atkins!" "Lower your butt, Jones!" "March on that bush, Robinson!" appeal to the men directly. "Step shorter, No. 4 from the left!" "Lower your butt, there!" "March on that bush, you in the center!" appeal to none in particular, and half a dozen heads will be turning round to see whom the officer means. It is irritating in civil life to be spoken of as Mr. Thingummy or Mr. What's-your-name, and soldiers have the same feelings as civilians.

A Denver dispatch of Sept. 22 says: Bruno Pettke, a private in the 7th Inf., has committed suicide, a victim of the new experiments on condensed rations, which were used on a forced march of soldiers from Fort Logan. Pettke complained that his stomach could not retain the condensed food, consisting of coffee and soup tablets. He went on a spree and then took a dose of morphine with suicidal intent.

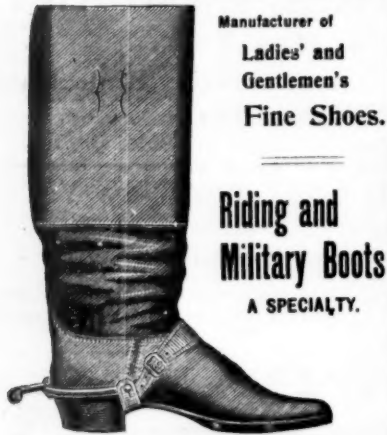
The affidavit concerning the circulation of the Washington "Register," referred to in the "Journal" of Sept. 14, was on file in the office of the American Newspaper Directory, New York, G. P. Rowell & Co. It is signed by "D. R. Burhans," who was at the date of the affidavit, as he is now, in the employ of the "Register." In a conversation with the senior proprietor of the "Journal" at the Ebbitt House, Washington, Mr. Burhans stated distinctly that he had no knowledge as to the circulation of the "Register," and signed the affidavit referred to at the request of Mr. L. L. Thompson, publisher of the "Register." Mr. Burhans' address is 305 E Street N. E., Washington, D. C. We make this statement thus specific, because the "Register," while not denying the other statements in our paragraph of Sept. 14, questions this one. It is upon such affidavits as that referred to that its claim to a circulation in excess of the "Army and Navy Journal" is based. Our paper goes to subscribers who are so well advised as to the facts that we have not thought it worth while to notice the "Register's" claims, and do so now only because we find that in case of some advertisers our failure to deny has been interpreted as a virtual admission of the fact. The simple fact is that the "Army and Navy Journal" has a much larger circulation than it had twelve years ago, and that its circulation is now and always has been far in excess of that of any other service paper in the United States.

We have made a net gain in subscribers every year during the 12 years commencing with 1883, with the exception of two years in which the total net loss, to be deducted from a gain in other years, counting among the thousands, was just 88 subscribers. During the 17 years of service changes, commencing with 1867, our list was at a standstill, the net change during that long period being just 28.

There is another affidavit as to the circulation of the "Register" on file in the office of Bates & Morse, now Lyman D. Morse, New York. In this a different circulation is sworn to, and the affidavit was signed Nov. 4, 1893, by "H. C. Thompson," a minor brother of L. L. Thompson. If this youth were questioned he would, no doubt, give the same explanation of his affidavit as did Mr. Burhans.

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Secretary Lamont left Washington on Friday morning for Gray Gables. The reason for the Secretary's departure cannot be authoritatively learned, but there is no doubt whatever that it is for the purpose of settling with the President upon the new Commanding General, or rather upon the details connected with Maj. Gen. Miles' assignment to this office. There is a growing suspicion at the War Department that the assignment will be delayed for some little time, but what possible reason there can be for delay does not appear. In the event of delay all orders will be signed "By order of the Secretary of War," as was done after the death of Gen. Sheridan and before the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Schofield. The report that the relations between Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Maj. Gen. Miles are strained is wholly without foundation. It has been stated that Gen. Schofield was opposing Gen. Miles' detail as his successor, but it can be stated authoritatively that there is no truth whatever in this statement.

Secretary Lamont says he knows nothing whatever concerning the report that he will shortly take steps to enlarge the powers of the Major General commanding the Army. An irresponsible publication announced that he intended to take a hand in the revision of the Army Regulations, something, it may be said by way of parenthesis, he has been doing for some time past, and would devote particular attention to giving increased authority to the chief officer of the Army. It can be stated positively that the Secretary has not considered this subject. Such increase of authority has been discussed around the War Department for the last twenty years, and nothing has ever come of it. In the new Army Regulations to be issued in a couple of weeks these are the only regulations referring to the duties of the Commanding General: "The military establishment is under the orders of the Commanding General of the Army in that which pertains to its discipline and military control. The fiscal affairs of the Army are conducted by the Secretary of War through the several staff departments. All orders and instructions from the President and Secretary of War relating to the military operations or directing the military control and discipline of the Army will be promulgated through the Commanding General."

In answer to the statement that the aluminum fixings of the Texas have been badly corroded, those interested in aluminum say that there are alloys of aluminum which corrode seriously, especially those of aluminum and zinc. There is no sign of deterioration thus far in the aluminum used in the Defender, as Mr. Iselin states. As to the use of aluminum in salt water, we are assured that pure aluminum is better than any of the alloys of the metal to withstand the corrosion of salt water, with the exception of aluminum bronze (metal containing not over 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of aluminum with copper), which will withstand corrosion in salt water better than almost any of the metals known. Further, that where aluminum is alternately wet with salt water and then exposed to the atmosphere, it is necessary with it, as with any other metal, to either keep it clean or well painted (gold, silver and even platinum included). With these conditions insured of keeping the metal well cleaned or keeping it well painted, pure aluminum will withstand corrosion of salt water very satisfactorily and as well as any of the other metals. The same trouble was experienced by the steel manufacturers some years ago, when it was a question of the use of steel versus iron for the new Navy, and the opinion of the same class of experts now condemning aluminum was along the same line of argument against steel. No expert would say now that steel is not better than wrought iron for a naval vessel. Confidence is expressed that when the actual facts shall have become known, as they must be in the course of the next few years, the opinion of aluminum will change.

In a recent address Dr. Thurston, of Sibley College, Cornell, who was formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps of our Navy, declared that it was impossible to maintain scientific laboratories on tuition fees, and that unless State aid was obtained the technological institutions are many of them doomed. Acting upon this suggestion, it is proposed to secure the passage of a law at the next session of Congress to permit the appointment as Cadet Engineers in the Navy of such graduates of these institutions as show aptitude for naval engineering. This privilege is to be conditioned upon the establishment of a course in engineering satisfactory to the Engineer-in-Chief and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. Graduates appointed are to be sent to sea for two years and to receive post-graduate instruction in marine and mechanical engineering and naval architecture. Those passing a satisfactory examination at the end of two years are to be appointed Assistant Engineers. Those failing are to be honorably discharged with one year's sea pay. As it will take the civil institutions at least four years to establish such courses of instruction, this bill will not affect any cadet now at Annapolis. The argument for this measure is that something must be done to give more Naval Engineers to the service, as the Naval Academy has failed to graduate sufficient cadets in the engineer division. If this is due to the unwillingness of the cadets to enter the Engineer Corps, then recourse must be had, it is urged, to other institutions. The multiplication of graduates having knowledge of naval engineering will provide a naval engineering reserve for war.

A determined attempt will be made in the coming Congress to secure the enactment of a law increasing

the pay of non-commissioned officers of the Army. A prominent Republican Senator who was in Washington last week and who expects to be a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Upper House stated that he intended to do everything in his power to bring this desirable result about. Under the plan he proposes to urge for adoption the pay of 1st Sergeants of the line is to be increased to \$45, that of Sergeants to \$35, and Corporals to \$25. He said that the present pay of non-commissioned officers was not commensurate with the amount of work they had to perform and he was determined to see that justice was done. He promises to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate immediately after Congress convenes.

Lieut. Col. J. S. Billings, Deputy Surg. Gen., will be placed on the retired list on Oct. 1. Col. Billings is retired under the thirty years' service law, the President having decided upon this action some months ago. This is the first time within a year or more that an officer has been retired under this law, and the change of policy in this case is believed to be due to the fact that Col. Billings had been offered a professorship in the University of Pennsylvania. Further retirements under this law will probably be few and far between, under the present administration at least.

We state again, for the information of several correspondents evidently misled as to the force of the petition gotten up in Washington, that the sentence in the case of general prisoner Thomas Gill, tried by court martial for striking an officer, has in no wise been mitigated, and that the probabilities for the exercise of clemency are exceedingly remote. Such a deliberate attack, under cover of the petition, against the discipline and good order of the Army, even in these days of humanitarianism and sentimentality, can scarcely be successful.

The proposed constitution of U. S. Military Wheelmen provides for a national association to be organized as an army corps, with headquarters at New York, and departments of the East, West and South, to be organized as divisions, with headquarters at New York, Chicago and Richmond. Membership is open to members and ex-members of the regular or volunteer Armies of the United States, the Militia, or National Guard, of the States, and of the late Confederate States, over eighteen years of age. The members will be organized into three battalion regiments of 12 companies each, but no military titles will be given to the officers, who will be elected and appointed, as prescribed in the Military Code of the State in which the company is organized. The object of avoiding military titles is, as the constitution declares, "to preserve the dignity of military rank and prevent the cheapening of titles." The annual dues are to be one dollar, payable in advance. Dues of officers corresponding to non-commissioned rank shall be five dollars per year. Those corresponding to commissioned officers up to the rank of company commanders, ten dollars per year. All above that rank twenty-five dollars per year. The objects of the association are: To assist as a volunteer arm of the U. S. national defense in the practical development and application of the bicycle for military purposes. To unite wheelmen who have been soldiers into bodies of such size as to test the practicability of moving and maneuvering large bodies of troops with the bicycle. To provide a trained body of military wheelmen whose familiarity with roads may be of service to the national Government in time of need and who will form a nucleus for a volunteer Army. To cultivate a spirit of friendship for all arms of the national defense and to encourage a feeling of comradeship and fraternity with the present National Guard organizations and the veteran volunteer soldiers of the United States. To aid in establishing a high standard of discipline and respect for duly constituted authority and to cultivate the military virtues of courage, fortitude for danger, and to aid in all efforts for the cultivation of the military spirit. To establish, in perfect harmony with the military authorities of the several States and the United States Government, a body of men of superior ability and education who shall cultivate and maintain in their several organizations the best traditions of the American soldier.

The gentlemen having charge of the organization of this new association, chief of whom is Mr. H. J. Barron, have shown so much energy and good sense thus far that their efforts are deserving of every encouragement. It is obvious that their object is to create a practical and useful organization and not to merely furnish an excuse for bestowing military titles upon men who have never earned them and do not deserve them.

There will be a rearrangement of troops in the D. of Texas. Instructions have been issued from Army headquarters to Brig. Gen. Bliss directing the transfer of troops in his department. This is the result of the recent transfer of four troops of the 7th Cav. In addition to three companies of infantry at Fort Bliss a troop of cavalry will be stationed there. In order to accommodate these troops it will be necessary to erect stables, but it is suggested that Fort Hancock, which has been abandoned, could furnish material for this structure. The expense consequently would be small.

The following redistribution of troops will be made: Fort Sam Houston, headquarters, 3 troops 5th Cav., 5 companies 18th Inf., and light battery 3d Art.; Fort Clark, headquarters, 5 companies 23d Inf., and 3 troops 5th Cav.; one on outpost duty at Eagle Pass; Fort Bliss, headquarters, 3 companies 18th Inf. and 1 troop 5th Cav.; Fort Brown, 1 troop 5th Cav. and 1 company 23d Inf.; Fort Ringgold, 1 troop 5th Cav. and 1 company 23d Inf.; Fort McIntosh, 1 troop 5th Cav. and 1 company 23d Inf. Authority has also been given to the commanding officer Department of Texas to ex-

change troops between pleasant and less agreeable stations once each year, all movements are to be made by marching.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

Interesting tests of deck plates, furnished by the Carnegie Co., will shortly commence at the Indian Head Proving Ground. Two of these plates, 3 inches in thickness each, have reached the Washington Navy Yard en route to the Proving Ground. They will be fired at with guns ranging up to 6 inches in caliber.

The Navy board on machine guns, consisting of Lieut. Mason, Professor Alger and Ensign Twining, has completed the trial of the Colt and Gatling guns, and next month will put the Maxim-Nordenfeldt and Accles to a similar test. It is expected that some months will elapse before the trial of the several types still to be submitted is concluded and the report of the board submitted to Secretary Herbert.

Aluminum bronze will not be used for cartridge cases for the Navy small arm. Extensive tests with this material have just been completed at Newport, but the results are not good enough to warrant its adoption. Each of the aluminum bronze cases weighs 157 grains, 8 grains less than the brass cases. While the composite metal did very well, it gave no better results than brass, and the small gain in weight is not considered sufficiently advantageous to cause its utilization.

According to a Chicago dispatch to the New York "Herald" trials of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle at Fort Sheridan show that it is not as rapid firing a weapon as the Springfield. In the first of a series of tests ordered by the War Department, and for which ten of the best and most rapid marksmen were detailed, it was clearly demonstrated that more shots could be fired in a specified time by using the rifle as a single firearm than by using the magazine, as the time lost in re-filling the magazine could not be made up. From 40 to 90 seconds was required to fire 10 shots, the riflemen working as fast as they could. The men say that the weapon is cumbersome, and not as easy to load when they are acting as skirmishers as the old rifle was.

Secretary Herbert has decided to continue the method heretofore followed of advertising for armor. This is the result of his consideration of the proposition submitted by Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn to award the contract for the construction of the proposed battleships, including the supplying of armor and its fitting to the vessel, to the ship builders. The Secretary had a long conference on Monday last with the presidents of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies, during which they made arguments against the adoption of the innovation proposed by the chief constructors. On Wednesday the Secretary decided to issue separate advertisements for the armor and for the construction of the hulls of the vessel. His decision was based on information received that morning from the armor firms. Just what it is he refused to divulge, but it is generally believed to be in regard to the bids they propose making on the 7,000 tons of armor needed for the ships in question.

The New York "Sun's" English correspondent says: "The stringent law of libel prevailing in this country is largely responsible for the continued suppression of a scandal which, indeed, may not be thoroughly exposed until England is engaged in a terrible war, and then, no doubt, somebody will have to be hanged. Ever since cordite was adopted as the regulation powder for the British Army and Navy capable critics have not ceased to declare that it is not a reliable ammunition. Practical artillerymen and riflemen have said the same thing, but the War Department has adhered to the suspected explosive with obstinacy so strange and so dogged that the suspicion arose a year or more ago that certain high-placed officials must be personally interested in its maintenance as the official powder. A lawsuit arising out of a question of patent infringement increased, and to many appeared to justify, this suspicion, but nobody dared to formulate it in print or even hint at it except in the obscurest fashion. During some of the military maneuvers last month the artillery repeatedly broke down in a deplorable manner, two out of three guns being rendered useless after firing only a couple of rounds of blank cordite cartridges. Rumor says that the new Secretary of War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and his assistant, Broderick, have become seriously alarmed and have decided upon an elaborate series of experiments with a view to settling the truth or falsity of some of the charges against the new ammunition, and if they do their duty matters may be put right before the next war provides a conclusive test."

The meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification over which Lieut. Gen. Schofield for the last time presided was held Sept. 23 and 24, and resolutions complimentary to the Lieutenant General were passed. Col. Peter C. Haynes, C. E., attended the session of the board for the first time. An allotment was recommended for the purchase of 12 Weldon field range finders for issue to field batteries of artillery, and to the schools of instructions at Fort Leavenworth and Riley for practical test under field conditions, the preliminary trials of the experimental instrument purchased being of such a nature as to warrant further test of this device. This action, however, does not necessarily mean that the instrument will be adopted for service use. An allotment of \$1,584 for the purpose of fitting a 3.2-inch field gun with the Dashiell breech mechanism was made to test its merits for fixed ammunition in connection with the Senbury and Fletcher mechanisms, also for metallic ammunition. In this connection an allotment of \$2,000 was made for the purchase of the Driggs rapid fire field gun carriage for 3.2-inch guns. The estimates of the board for the next fiscal year have been submitted to the Secretary of War for transmission to Congress. They amount to \$245,000. An allotment of \$7,833 was made for the manufacture and test of a new type of breech mechanism for the 12-inch B. L. C. mortar, designed by the Ordnance Department.

Orders have been issued for retirement of Maj. Wm. Maynadier, Paymr., and Maj. Washington Matthews, Surg., on account of disability incident to service. Retirements of these two officers places strength these corps at maximum number allowed by laws passed by the last Congress. Capt. Louis S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., will be promoted to the vacancy caused by Matthews' retirement.

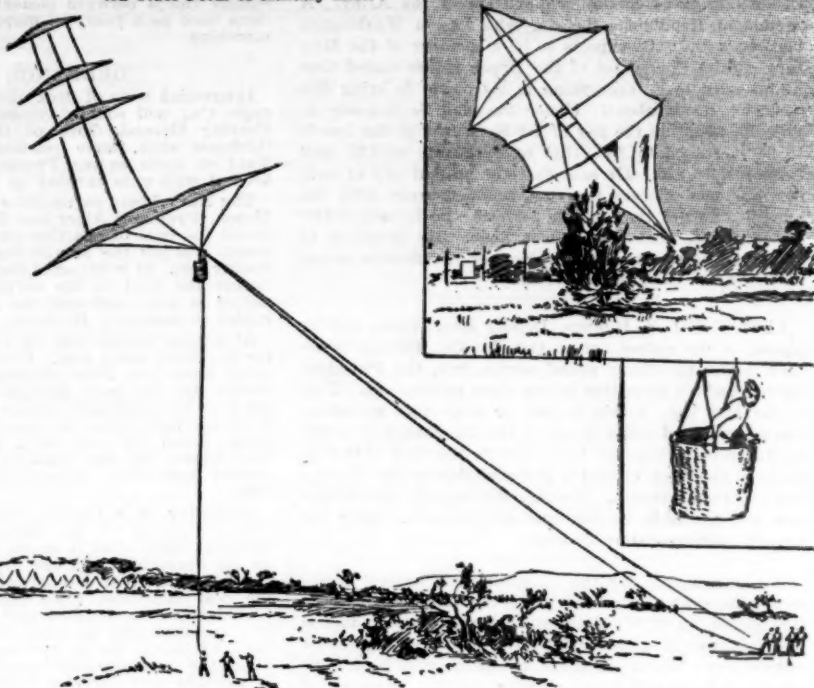
Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., U. S. A., on duty with the Ohio N. G. the past two years, was with the regiment in camp three days. Capt. Heistand could not be improved on as an inspecting officer. Every man inspected in the regiment was asked two or three questions by him, which, if not answered correctly, were explained and answered by himself, thus distributing a vast amount of military information while going through the regular work of inspection.

WAR KITES AND BALLOONS.

Recent experiments at Wiener Neustadt, in Austria-Hungary, have shown that ordinary rifle bullets have but little effect upon captive balloons, even when at a comparatively low elevation. At a height exceeding 600 feet the effects of ordinary shells are practically negligible, and after that shrapnel shells must be used to do any damage. When an elevation of 2,500 feet has been attained even this last form of projectile is of little avail. For instance, eighty rounds of shrapnel shell were fired at a balloon 800 meters high, and yet the resulting tears were not of sufficient magnitude to affect seriously the power of maneuvering the balloon.

Experiments have been carried on for some time past at Pirbright with a new aerial apparatus to be used in the place of a captive balloon for military purposes. It is the invention of Lieut. Baden-Powell, of the Scots Guards, and consists chiefly of a huge kite containing some 500 square feet of canvas, which is assisted and steadied by other smaller kites. Not only

An Older Form of Military Kite.



EXPERIMENTING WITH LIEUT. BADEN-POWELL'S APPARATUS.

has it been found, writes a military correspondent, that this apparatus can lift a man in moderate breezes, but it has lately been proved capable of doing so in a dead calm, the ropes being drawn along by men or by horses. We give here an illustration of this kite, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of the "American Engineer and Railroad Journal."

THE BICYCLE IN THE NEXT WAR.

We make the extracts which follow from an excellent paper on this subject which has been prepared by Mr. Hugh J. Barron, to be presented at the first convention of U. S. Military Wheelmen. Mr. Barron discusses his subject with intelligence and ability.

The bicycle in the next war between civilized powers will demonstrate that a new feature has been added to the already complex array that constitutes the modern army. Its sphere, at least in its early military stages, will be that occupied by the Uhlan in the war of 1870. The cyclist, in the early stage of operations, will act as an impenetrable advance cloud or screen for the Army, pushing far ahead into the enemy's theater of operations, making his power felt long before the armies have a chance to come together, paralyzing the enemy's communications, making descents now here, now there, often rashly and often making mistakes, but always obtaining information for headquarters in a better way than by any other form of scouting and always feeling the enemy retreating before him when outnumbered, but contesting the ground wherever there is a chance for contest, pursuing exactly the course pursued by the Prussian cavalry in the early days of the Franco-Prussian War, always acting in company with light horse artillery, with the gunners mounted on bicycles, and not, as in the soon-to-be-obsolete system, on caissons, plenty of light batteries. With these and the flying cyclists the modern Army has an offensive combination such as has never been seen in the world.

The cyclist has one decided advantage over the cavalryman in that he is not bothered by the question of forage. On poor roads and in poor weather the cavalryman has everything in his favor, and these facts will make the conservative soldier view the bicycle with suspicion, but let us hope that our enemy will be conservative and let us develop the machine with all the ingenuity we can command, and when the day of trial comes we will be repaid for our efforts. Mistakes and grievous mistakes will be made with the bicycle at first. Mounted, or so-called mounted, infantry will use them and be sent forward in large masses over poor roads, go into action in large masses and be smashed; but these mistakes will not be worse than Gen. Von Steinmetz' mistake in ordering his cavalry en masse on the concealed French infantry at Gravelotte, or Pickett's foolish infantry charge against a mass of artillery at Gettysburg, or the foolish Federal advance against Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg. The cyclist will be armed with a light magazine rifle; he will discard the obsolete bayonet and he will fight Indian fashion. He will never be a well-drilled or well-set-up infantry soldier, and forever get out of your mind that he will be an infantryman at all. Infantry do not fly; they stand and should stand like stone walls and move slowly. The cyclist will be like Forest's cavalryman—a crack shot with the rifle—and that will be his only weapon. He will not weigh himself down with toy pistols.

There is another important duty the cyclist may be able to perform in the next war; that is, to act as the anvil for the main Army to hammer the enemy against, to reach the enemy's rear, get on his communications, take up a defensive position and wait for his attack, the main Army hammering the enemy against him. This could only be practicable with a heavy force of artillery. Col. Maurice intimates that a maneuver of this kind may be tried in the next war and that it might be successful. Certainly the cyclist where the roads are at all fair will be of great advantage in an attempt to turn the enemy's flank. Of course, the question of roads is the all-important one. Longstreet at Gettysburg advised Gen. Lee to get between Meade's Army and Washington and take up a defensive position and make Meade attack him. With fair roads and good rail communications an Army could be moved very quickly around the enemy, and the vanguard in any such movement should be the cyclist. I have not touched on his duties as a messenger or in guarding trains and supplies, because those applications are obvious.

We must admit here that if the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac had been a bicycle corps, with the conditions under which it worked, not even the genius of Phil Sheridan would ever have gotten anything out of it; and this is what we must dread in the next war—that some Major General who was brave as a lion of yore will apply cyclists to work for which they are unfitted. Bicycles would have added nothing to the value of Jackson's Army of Northern Virginia. Stonewall's flying foot cavalry did not need machines; but there have been very few Armies like that of Northern Virginia in the world and very few Thomas Jacksons. There is another important duty that the cyclist can perform that I have not alluded to; that is the picket or outpost duty, acting as a grand guard for the whole Army. It must be remembered that the strength of cavalry depends on its horses and that this strength is a big drain to keep up, and that the strength of the cyclist is in the athletic men who ride the machine. The evolution of the bicycle for military purposes will go through the same slow process that has marked all improvements in the art of war. Private initiative will produce volunteer bodies. Then the Government will try a company, then finally a regiment. There will be always scoffers, then after a while one Government, probably the most advanced one in military art, will get some great success and it will be attributed, justly or unjustly, to the bicycle; then the other Governments will follow suit and adopt the bicycle.

Under moderately fair conditions the cyclist can out-march cavalry two to one, or 100 per cent., and under almost the worst conditions can do the same with infantry. Of course, the cyclist will have to march light and he must have a suitable uniform; no long trousers or leggings or any such foolishness. His uniform must be light and free and simple, as simple as Jackson's Army of Northern Virginia; a sweater, knickerbockers, stockings, cap, shoes and blouse will make up his outfit. There may be evolved soon a special military machine of the tandem or quad type that will be an improvement over the single machine for military purposes.

THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

The New York "Sun" has published three articles on Chickamauga, two of them written by John J. Garnett, "Colonel of Artillery C. S. A." and the third giving a Union view of the battle written of. Accompanying the articles are portraits of Gens. Thomas, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Garfield, T. L. Crittenden, Thomas J. Wood, John M. Brannan, Gordon Granger, J. B. Steedman, Alex. McD. McCook, John M. Palmer, and Gens. Cleburne, Longstreet, Buckner, Wheeler, Bragg, Polk, Hill and Forrest, of the Confederate service. Gen. Garnett says that Bragg was thwarted in his purpose by the tardiness of Gen. Polk, whom, he says, he "found after sunrise sitting down reading a newspaper at Alexander's Bridge, two miles from the line of battle, where he ought to be fighting." Of the battle of the second day, Sept. 20, 1863, he says: "It will be seen that all of the fighting on this day might have been upon the enemy's flank and rear had the commander of the Confederate forces made a reconnaissance in the morning. This would have revealed the fact that the Confederate right overlapped the Federal left, and a quick movement still further to the right would have caused Thomas to fight outside those breastworks he had been throwing up all night, or submit to the turning of his flank. In either event he would have been destroyed." He further tells us that "strange relations existed between Bragg and his soldiers. A coldness had sprung up between him and his next in command, Gen. Polk, and his frequent retreats had alienated the rank and file from him. There was lacking in his Army that enthusiasm which soldiers have for a successful leader, which causes them to obey without question his every order."

President Arthur receives a cordial tribute for his Administration in "A History of the Last Quarter Century" now appearing in "Scribner." The author says in the October issue: "The Administration was distinguished as few have been for ability, fairness, elevation of tone and freedom from mean partisanship. He was extremely diligent, circumspect, considerate and firm."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., is visiting in Detroit, Mich.

Capt. J. M. Hoag, U. S. A., retired, is residing at Mago-Keta, Ia.

Maj. Emil Adam, retired, is residing at 212 Douglas Avenue, Belleville, Ill.

Maj. E. H. Ruffner, C. E., U. S. A., was expected to Portland, Ore., this week.

Lieut. J. M. Sigworth, 10th Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Sill, O. T.

Lieut. E. C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 24, from a week's leave.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., Sept. 25, from a week's leave.

Maj. Horace Neide, U. S. A., and Miss Blanche Neide are recent visitors at Great Barrington, Mass.

Lieut. Frank Owen, 14th Inf., on leave for September and October, is at the Newton Inn, Norwich, Vt.

Capt. Allyn Capron, 1st Art., will leave Fort Sheridan, Ill., in a few days, to return about Christmas.

Lieut. S. B. Arnold, 1st Cav., on leave, is at Oak Spring, N. Y. Address care Mrs. W. M. Benjamin.

Lieut. W. T. Johnson, 10th Cav., under recent orders changes base from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Custer.

Maj. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., this week from a trip to Chickamauga.

Lieut. J. F. McBlain, 9th Cav., under recent orders changes base from Fort Robinson to Fort Washakie.

Adj. E. F. Willcox, 6th Cav., of Fort Myer, is spending a few weeks on leave for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., on leave from the Pacific coast, is visiting old friends at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Sumner, wife of Lieut. Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., of Fort Leavenworth, is still at Watkins Glen, N. Y.

Maj. T. J. Lloyd, U. S. A., has for present address care Lloyd & McKean, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Lieut. J. M. Morgan, 8th Cav., leaves Fort Yates, D., next week on a three months' visit to relatives in Ohio.

Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyard, C. E., now abroad has for address, care Brown, Shipley & Co., London, England.

Lieut. J. A. Emery, 11th Inf., has now got comfortably settled at Waco, Tex., and on duty at Baylor University.

Lieut. F. G. Kalk, 5th Inf., now on leave at Cumberland, Md., will rejoin at Fort McPherson, Ga., early in October.

Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., of Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., visited friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Maj. P. F. Harvey, Surg. U. S. A., returns to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., next week from a visit to Burlington, Ia.

Capt. F. De L. Carrington, 1st Inf., is a recent arrival in Sacramento for duty with the California National Guard.

Information has reached the War Department of the death of Mrs. Crook, wife of the late Gen. Crook, of Oakland, Md.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, 22d Inf., abroad on leave, has for present address care Monroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribner, Paris, France.

Capt. Charles H. Warrens, U. S. A., retired, residing at The Elms, Wickford, R. I., celebrates his sixty-sixth birthday Sept. 29.

Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Art., has been appointed regimental recruiting officer for the new garrison at Fort Warren, Mass.

It is now Maj. and Surg. L. W. Crampton. He has been sent a temporary commission. He will remain on duty at Fort Meade.

Count Carl J. O. Moltke has just enlisted in the Army and joined the 4th Cav. at Fort Walla Walla, says the Kansas City "Times."

Capt. Gordon Winslow, U. S. A., who returned to the United States a short while ago from England, is now in Yokohama, Japan.

Capt. O. M. Carter, C. E., who has been traveling abroad, sails from England for home Sept. 21 on the steamship New York.

The order for the general court martial at Fort Sheridan for the trial of a cavalry officer has been revoked by Maj. Gen. Merritt.

Maj. H. S. Turrill, Surg., has gone from Fort Riley to Denver to attend the convention of the American Public Health Association.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., of Columbus Barracks, lately in camp at Chickamauga, will spend the month of October on leave.

Col. G. H. Mendell, C. E., is closing up his public affairs in San Francisco preparatory to the day of retirement for age, Oct. 12, 1895.

Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf., who has been spending the summer at Rye, N. Y., is shortly due with his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell.

Lieut. W. J. Pardee, 25th Inf., who recently relinquished college duty at Providence, R. I., is soon expected at Fort Missoula, Mont.

The latest address of Lieuts. W. C. Wren and H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., traveling in Europe, is care Hentz & Sons, Berlin, Germany.

Col. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., returned this week to New York from a pleasant visit to the camp of Light B. 4th Art., at Tyringham, Mass.

Lieut. F. L. Dodds, 9th Inf., lately visiting in New York and Washington, D. C., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

Lieut. Ernst Hinds, 2d Art., leaves Fort Riley next week to spend until Jan. 31 next on leave and then join his regiment on the Atlantic coast.

Gen. J. G. Parke, U. S. A., residing at 16 Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., reached his sixty-eighth birthday on Sept. 22, Sunday last.

Lieut. A. B. Johnson, 7th Inf., who is on duty with the Minnesota Militia, has returned to St. Paul from a pleasant visit to Fort Leavenworth.

Maj. J. H. Calef, 2d Art., commandant of Fort Trust, Conn., rejoined there this week from a pleasant visit to relatives at Seabright, N. J.

The commissioned personnel of the camp of the 56th Inf. on the grounds of the International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., is Capt. E. L. Randall, commanding. Capt. T. M. Woodruff and Lieuts. M. J. O'Brien, R. W. Rose and J. J. Morrow.

Gen. W. B. Royall, retired, is comfortably located at Dublin, N. H.

Lieut. J. H. Wills, 22d Inf., on leave, is visiting at Lynchburg, Va.

Prof. P. S. Michie, of West Point, registered at the Cloud Hotel Sept. 25.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle's present address is care Hon. W. F. Frye, Indian Rock, Me.

Gen. J. E. Smith, retired, is located at present at 376 Warren Avenue, Chicago.

Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d Inf., on sick leave from Fort Park, Tex., is at Milford, Conn.

Lieut. R. B. Watkins, 9th Cav., who is on an extended leave, is visiting friends in Cincinnati, O.

Lieut. E. A. Helmick, who is on college duty at Hinsdale, Mich., has been transferred from the 4th to the 1st Inf.

Lieut. H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., on an extended leave from Governor's Island, N. Y. H., is visiting at Burlington, Kan.

Col. H. Clay Wood and his son, Lieut. W. S. Wood, 1st Cav., called upon friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Sept. 25.

Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art., has been detailed acting engineer officer at Fort Schuyler, under the direction of Lieut. Col. John Rodgers.

Capt. D. M. Appel, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., stationed at Fort Porter, N. Y., was in Washington, D. C., this week being examined for promotion.

Maj. Clarence Ewen, Surg. U. S. A., who has been attending an extended sick leave at Los Angeles, Cal., will shortly go to Fort Walla Walla.

Ord. Sergt. D. A. Carey, who was appointed in 1880 from Bat. B, 2d Art., has been retired after many years' excellent and faithful service.

Lieut. E. L. Grumley, 17th Inf., on leave from Columbus Barracks, O., until the middle of October, is visiting at 394 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul.

Capt. J. T. Kirkman, 10th Inf., arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week from Fort Reno, under the orders of Major General for his trial.

Capt. W. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., is East from Fort Douglas, Utah, having been called to Philadelphia by the recent death of his mother in that city.

Lieut. L. Ostheim, 2d Art., was to leave Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week for Fort Riley, Kan., to join Light Bat. A of his regiment.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield presided for the last time over the Board of Ordnance and Fortification at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.

Maj. C. C. Carr, 8th Cav., expected to leave Fort Meade, S. D., the latter part of this week for the East to leave, to rejoin toward the end of November.

Lieut. Col. Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., has now comfortably settled in St. Paul to his duties as Judge Advocate of the Department of Dakota.

Capt. W. C. Gorgas, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on two months' leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., has arrived in New York City, where he will spend the most of it.

Col. W. J. Volkmar rejoined at Governor's Island Sept. 24 from a pleasant visit to the Chickamauga battlefield, where he was the guest of Col. J. S. Poland.

Lieut. John J. Pershing, 10th Cav., has been relieved of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, by Capt. J. F. Milloye, 9th Cav., and will shortly join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, 5th Cav., with his son, stopped in Washington on Tuesday and saw Secretary Lamont. He left Tuesday night for his post.

Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., has closed his public business at David's Island and will join Dillenback's bat. at Fort Hamilton on Tuesday next, Oct. 1.

Lieut. Thomas Cruise, 6th Cav., has entered upon duty as acting post and regimental adjutant at Fort Leavenworth during the absence on leave of Adj. E. F. Willard.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, of Maj. Gen. Miles' staff, had a visit to Fort Warren, Mass., this week and witnessed some heavy-artillery practice by the new garrison.

Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A., and Mrs. McCleery have returned to Fort McIntosh by way of San Antonio from a pleasant visit to relatives at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. H. A. Theaker, 14th Inf., on leave from Vancouver Barracks, is visiting in the East and is not expected to rejoin his regiment until the middle of next month.

1st Class Sergt. Edgar McGovern, Signal Corps, now Texas, has retired after over 30 years' most exemplary and faithful service and will make his home in New York.

Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st Art., bade good-by to friends in New York and vicinity this week preparatory to joining Capron's Light Bat. E at Fort Sheridan on Tuesday next.

Maj. F. E. Lacey, 17th Inf., from Fort Niobrara, and Cos. B, F and H, from Fort D. A. Russell, arrived at Columbus Barracks, O., Sept. 26 and are now settling into quarters.

Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th Inf., with Cos. A and D of his regiment, went into camp this week on the grounds of the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut. P. E. Traub, 1st Cav., will be married Oct. 15 to St. Margaret's Church, Neuaunder, Albany, N. Y., to Katharine Hamilton Chapman, daughter of the late Edgar Tefft Chapman.

Maj. J. C. Worthington, Surg. U. S. A., recently returned from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., will spend a few months on leave for the benefit of his health before going to Vancouver Barracks.

Capt. W. H. Bixby, C. E., who has been recuperating at Lacombe, N. H., during the summer, was expected in Philadelphia this week to look over his duties as engineer of the 4th Lighthouse District.

Lieut. McQuiston, 4th Inf., and Mrs. McQuiston returned this week to Willets Point from a two weeks' trip at Stockbridge, Mass., where they were the guests of Mr. Chris Butler, of New York City.

Capt. W. G. Spencer, U. S. A., and Mrs. Spencer, returned to Nashville from an extended trip through the North and will spend the winter at their home on Stevenson Avenue, in that city.

The examination of Capts. and Asst. Surgs. L. S. Brown, W. H. Corbuser, D. M. Appel and S. Q. Robson for promotion began on Tuesday at the Army Medical Museum in Washington. Col. C. H. Alden, Asst. Surg. Gen., Lieut. Col. W. H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen., and Maj. Walter Reed, Surg., compose the

Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., U. S. A., retired, is to leave Danville, Va., on Sept. 27 for Gainesville, Fla., to enter upon his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the East Florida Seminary.

Maj. C. De Witt, Surg. U. S. A., leaves Baltimore early next week for Denver to attend the annual convention of the American Public Health Association to be held in that city from Oct. 1 to 4, 1895.

Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., came from Fort Hamilton this week to New York as member of the board to examine candidates for promotion, presided over by Col. C. T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen.

Capt. William Badger, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Badger, on return from the mountains, have changed their residence from Hotel Dunbar, Roxbury, to 63 Paul Gore Street, Jamaica Plain District, Boston, Mass.

Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., was marshal of the great parade at Omaha Sept. 18, the date of the opening of the State Fair. Four companies of his regiment participated in the parade, as did the regimental band.

We were in error last week, says the Omaha "Excelsior," in stating that Maj. J. M. Hamilton's family were going with him to Fort Sill. They will remain here for the winter, as their friends will be very glad to know.

The death of Maj. C. B. Penrose, C. S., promotes Capt. Wells Willard to Major, but alas! creates no vacancy for a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, there being still two Captains in excess of the number authorized by existing law.

Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf., arrived at the Fort Thomas rifle range, Ky., this week to arrange for the target practice of Cos. C and D, 17th Inf., which are to stop off there for the practice on the way back from Chickamauga to Columbus Barracks.

Capt. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cav., whose recruiting tour at Lynchburg, Va., expires in a few days, will shortly join his regiment at Fort Custer, Mont. Mrs. Ayres will take a house in Alexandria, Va., for the present, with a view to the education of her children.

Among officers recently visiting in Leavenworth is Capt. Henry Jackson, 7th Cav., accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, from Fort Hancock. Both are the guests of Mrs. Calhoun. Capt. Jackson has been detailed for a two years' tour of recruiting service at Boston.

Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Surg. U. S. A., has been the recipient of many encomiums and compliments upon the appearance and thorough equipment of the hospital department at the camp of U. S. troops at Chickamauga. Both as to personnel and material the camp hospital was perfect.

The departure of Spencer and Almond Wells for the University of Maryland to resume their studies will certainly be regretted by our baseball enthusiasts, says a Fort Meade correspondent, for much of our success of the past season has been due to their untiring efforts and skill, but "what is our loss," etc.

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, C. S., now the senior of his grade in the Subsistence Department, will shortly come from Kingston, N. Y., where he is on leave, to New York, to be examined for promotion to Major, which will occur by ordinary casualty Nov. 11 next, when Lieut. Col. Gilman, A. C. G. S., will be retired for age.

"Reconciliation Day" at the Atlanta Exposition, Sept. 21, was a great occasion for the ladies of the North and South. One Northern lady who contributed to the olive branch was Mrs. Calhoun, widow of Lieut. James Calhoun, 7th Cav., killed in action with Indians June 25, 1876, and sister of Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. G. A. Custer.

Capt. William C. Manning, 23d Inf., has returned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Clinton Liberal Institute, Fort Plain, N. Y., after a pleasant summer vacation spent mostly in traveling and fishing about the Western lakes and rivers. Mrs. Manning, now at Detroit, will join the Captain in two or three weeks.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., was among the delegates sent by Tammany Hall to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, where, according to the report from the New York "Herald," he made it lively for those Democrats known to the "Herald" as "Garos," who are not as thoroughly founded in the faith of Democracy as the Colonel himself.

Col. Cockerill in one of his recent letters to the New York "Herald" from Tokio, Japan, says: The emperor is being urged to take an excursion abroad, with a picked staff of military and high civil officers. He is not a visiting man and will not be likely to start off on a globe trot for exhibition purposes, but he might be induced some day to visit the United States on special invitation.

Among the applications for membership in the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution which received favorable action at a meeting Sept. 19 was that of Maj. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, U. S. A. A remarkable feature of the meeting was the admission of five of the six sons of Gen. George Bell, U. S. A., who himself is a member. The sixth son is not yet of age.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. S. Billings will reside in Philadelphia after the retirement of the former on Oct. 1. Col. Billings is one of the most popular and efficient medical officers in the military service. He will continue in harness after retirement as professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Sternberg tendered Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Billings a reception on Friday night.

Army officers lately visiting in New York are Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, Fifth Avenue; Lieut. G. P. Ahern, St. Denis; Capt. J. W. MacMurray, Astor House; Lieut. A. Slaker and Mrs. Slaker, Park Avenue; Capt. O. Eiting, Col. H. C. Morgan, Sturtevant House; Maj. E. Woodruff, Westminster; Lieut. T. R. Adams, Lieut. G. F. Barney, Grand Hotel; Lieut. C. H. Paine, Grand Union; Lieut. H. H. Stout, Murray Hill.

The retirement of Gen. Schofield will cause the disbandment of his staff. His Military Secretary, Lieut. Col. J. P. Sanger, will resume his duties as Major in the Inspector General's Corps at the War Department. Lieut. Col. C. B. Schofield, his Aid-de-Camp, will rejoin his regiment. Lieut. Col. T. H. Bliss, his second Aid, will return to duty in the Commissary General's Department and will, it is understood, be assigned to duty in the Commissary General's office.

Fort Leavenworth items are: Warden French is at home. Lieut. Reichman will be home on Oct. 10. Mrs. White, wife of Lieut. White, 3d Cav., has arrived from San Antonio. The wife of Lieut. Schley, 23d Inf., has arrived from Lynchburg, Va. Lieut. Drew, 12th Inf., is here for a short stay. Maj. McCaskey, 20th Inf., expects to return from Chickamauga Monday. He is a member of the Kirkman court martial. Wallace DeWitt, son of Dr. DeWitt, has returned to Princeton after his vacation, where he will enter the sophomore class.

In a tangled thicket on the steep hillside overlooking the village from the west stands a stained and weather-beaten monument, says a Delhi (N. Y.) correspondent, over the grave of Gen. Henry Leavenworth. Forsaken and neglected as the old warrior's grave is, says the writer, it is yet a pleasant spot, and even though his neighbors and their sons have forgotten him, nature has kept his grave beautifully green. Here lies the body of Gen. Henry Leavenworth, who, as the dim inscription sets forth, was "Born at New Haven Dec. 10, 1783; died in the service of his country, near the False Wachita, July 21, 1834."

Lieut. Wilhelm von Gaffron, formerly an officer in the 7th Grenadiers, German Army, the late William I.'s pet regiment, who is now living in Hackensack, N. J., was married at Hoboken Sept. 23 to Miss Anna von Bellan, of Silesia, Prussia. The groom is an experienced equestrian and won second prize in the race ridden by the Prussian Army officers between Berlin and Vienna in October, 1892. His father was a General in the Prussian Army and led the 7th Cuirassiers in the battle of Mars La Tour in 1871. The bride's father was Capt. Bernard von Bellan, also of the Prussian Army.

The Washington "Times," referring to the return of Secretary of War Lamont and family from Sorrento, Me., says: The Secretary enjoys his summer outing at Sorrento and spends the greater portion of the time fishing along the coast or on hunting trips in the mountains, a few miles back from the coast. When he desires to take part in the social gayeties of the place or of Bar Harbor he can readily do so, although his tastes are more for entertaining guests at his own cottage than for going about to the various dinners, luncheons and other forms of entertainment given in his honor.

The Neibart (Mont.) "Herald" of Sept. 14 says: "A small detachment of U. S. cavalry from Fort Assiniboine passed through town yesterday, creating a ripple of excitement among all our guilty citizens. Some of the merchants hid in cellars, and even the city marshal climbed for safety into the tower of the fire department. The troops passed quietly through, not even stopping to unstrap the Gatling gun. They were a detachment from a colored regiment led by a white Captain sent from Assiniboine to make a military map of the country, and were on their way home." The "white Captain" is Lieut. J. A. Ryan, 10th Cav., in command of the detachment.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., was entertained at dinner on Sept. 20 by Maj. T. K. Gibbs, of Newport.

Asst. Engr. W. B. Day, U. S. N., who has been on leave in Mansfield, O., has been assigned to duty at the navy yard, New York.

Ensign Claude Bailey, U. S. N., is due on the Constellation at Newport, R. I., Oct. 7, from Coleman, Tex., where he has been on leave.

Lieut. W. H. Turner, U. S. N., who has been on leave in Cincinnati, O., has been assigned to duty on the Franklin at Norfolk, Va., and is due there on Oct. 7.

Lieut. M. Johnston, U. S. N., who has been on waiting orders in Macon, Ga., will join the U. S. S. Franklin at Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 1.

P. A. Engr. C. W. Dyson, U. S. N., recently on duty on the U. S. S. Fish Hawk, has been relieved and granted leave for three months.

The Geographical Society of England intends to invite Civil Engr. Peary, U. S. N., to deliver the opening address at the coming winter session of the society.

Lieut. James K. Cogswell, U. S. N., recently on leave in Portsmouth, N. H., left that place on Sept. 16 for San Francisco, Cal., via the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Lieut. Thomas J. Phelps, Jr., U. S. N., who has been on duty in Vallejo, Cal., has been ordered to join the Philadelphia, relieving Lieut. W. M. Woods, who has been ordered home and granted a leave of three months.

Ensign Thomas J. Senn, U. S. N., was married on Sept. 18 to Miss Percie B. Wetherbee, of Greenville, Miss. Ensign Senn is attached to the U. S. S. Pinta on the Pacific coast, and Mrs. Senn will reside for a while in Sitka, Alaska.

T. J. Childerson, foreman of the paint department at the Pensacola Navy Yard, has been experimenting for a year in the preparation of a material that will resist the ravages of the teredo in the Gulf and harbors. A block of wood, painted with his preparation, was placed by the Chief of Construction of the navy yard in the water on May 1 last. It was recently taken up and was found to be perfectly sound, though literally covered with the little worms, which were dead.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., and his party have returned to St. Johns, N. F., says a dispatch from there, and it is a cause for wonder how they survived. No other case is known where arctic explorers deliberately took their lives in their hands and ventured upon a most exacting enterprise with the full knowledge that their supply of food was insufficient and that they would probably perish in the attempt. Mr. Peary's disappointment over the unsatisfactory termination of the expedition is un concealed, but all admit he is not responsible for the failure. No human being could have done more to make the expedition a success. All members of the expedition leave for New York by the Silvia, which leaves Sept. 26.

A second board after examining Chief Engr. Edward A. Magee for retirement on account of heart disease has recommended his retirement, but the President disapproved the recommendation because in the record of this officer there was no evidence showing that he had suffered from this affliction. No doubt is felt that this officer will be ultimately retired. The close attention which the President paid to this case is an evidence of the thoroughness with which he examines matters coming before him. It is generally understood that he does not content himself with reading the reviews made by his Secretaries, but goes through the records and papers submitted to him. This is the reason why there is so much delay in his action on Army and Navy cases.

From the fact that President Cleveland has delayed so long in acting on the findings in the court martial case of Med. Insp. Edward Kershner the belief is becoming prevalent at the Navy Department that he will mitigate the sentence of dismissal and will direct the suspension of Dr. Kershner for a term of years. Many officers of the Medical Corps hope that no action will be taken in Dr. Kershner's case until after the retirement of Dr. Albert L. Gihon the latter part of this month, especially if the sentence is suspension. Should action be taken before that time Dr. Kershner would lose a number and he would be jumped by Dr. James R. Tryon, Surg. Gen. The Surgeon General joins in the hope that action will be deferred until after Dr. Gihon's retirement.

The officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia on the afternoon of Sept. 18, at San Francisco, gave a brilliant reception on board the ship. It was a return compliment for one given some six months ago by the Army officers

of the Presidio to the Navy officers in port at San Francisco. The reception was a compliment to the Army officers not only at the Presidio, but at Angel Island and Alcatraz, and to the Navy officers at Mare Island and those on the Thetis, Mohican, McArthur, Gedney and Independence. Rear Adm. Beardslee, Capt. Cotton, Fleet Engr. Trille, Fleet Surg. Winslow and the other officers of the Philadelphia were assisted in receiving by Gen. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Trille and Mrs. Winslow. Orders of the dances were unique souvenirs of the occasion. Refreshments were served in the wardroom of the senior officers. Fully 400 invited guests, consisting of prominent society people of the city, were entertained with such perfect arrangements that there was not the slightest inconvenience. The whole affair reflected great credit upon the officers.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mollie Hunter to Mr. Shafter Howard, of San Francisco. The lady is the niece of Capt. Charles Hunter, U. S. N., who was lost, with his wife, some years ago on board the French steamer Ville du Havre.

Chief Engr. Absalom Kirby, U. S. N., whose prostration from overwork compelled his detachment from the U. S. S. Texas, is getting along nicely at the Norfolk Naval Hospital. He is the fifth Chief Engineer to give way this year under the physical and mental strain to which the engineer officers are subjected.

Navy officers lately registering in New York City are Naval Cadets J. L. Sticht, A. McKethan and D. F. Sellers, Ensign H. E. Parmenter and wife, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet O. P. Jackson, Hoffman House; Lieut. A. C. Baker, St. James; Ensign W. V. Pratt, Murray Hill; Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tiley, Colonnade; Naval Cadet E. Y. McCauley, Holland House.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Comdr. Charles M. Thomas, Lieut. John Gibson, Lieut. C. C. Marsh, Gunner M. W. Gilmartin, Ensign E. W. Eberle, Pay Insp. George A. Lyon, Lieut. C. D. Galloway, retired, Comdr. G. E. Ide, Comdr. G. A. Converse, Lieut. John E. Craven, Chaplain W. O. Holway and Lieut. A. McCrackin.

Med. Dir. A. L. Gibon, U. S. N., will be retired for age Saturday, Sept. 28, after a distinguished service dating from May 1, 1855, when he entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon. During the war he performed most efficient duty in various parts of the world and received thanks and decorations from various foreign governments for services rendered voluntarily when occasion required. He attained the grade of Medical Director in 1879. He has represented the Medical Department of the Navy during the past 19 years at home and abroad at numerous medical congresses, etc., and has well and worthily upheld its honor and acquirements, and is an honorary and corresponding member of several home societies and foreign. As an author he ranks high, having written "A Look at Lisbon," 1866; "A Night in a Typhoon," 1870; "Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene," 1871-72-73; "A Summer Cruise Among the Atlantic Islands," 1875; "Sanitary Reform in Ship Life," 1876; "Sanitary Commonplaces Applied to the Navy," 1877; "Statistics of Adolescent Growth," 1879; "Transportation of Sick and Wounded," 1879; "The Prevention of Venereal for the Protection of the Innocent and Helpless," 1879-82; "Health the True Nobility," 1881; "State Medicine," 1882; "Medical Education the Fundamental Fact in Medical Ethics," 1883; "The Higher Plane in Medicine," 1883; "Vital Statistics as Sanitary Monitors," 1884; "The Sanitary Responsibilities of the Citizen," 1884; "The Trade Aspect of Medicine," 1884; "The Dignity and Importance of the Individual," 1885; "Sanitary Ignorance Among High and Low," 1885; "What is Medicine?" 1885; "Economic Sanitation," 1886; "The Domain of Climatology and Demography," 1887; "The Therapy of Ocean Climate," 1889; "The Place of Naval and Military Medicine in the Profession," 1890; "The Hospital: an Element and Exponent of Medical Education," 1892; "Intellectual Progress in Medicine," 1892; "Sanitary Notes and Beams," 1893; "On Doctors in General and One Doctor in Particular," 1894; associate editor of the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," 1887-92, and contributor to Wood's "Handbook of the Medical Sciences," 1886-89, and to the "Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine," 1895. Such is the record in brief of an officer whose services to his country are worthy of the highest commendation.

Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., Adj. 5th Cav. who recently joined at San Antonio, has entered fully upon duty as regimental and post Adjutant.

Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., will conduct the artillery practice at Ft. Francis Barracks, Fla., for the current season, which commences Oct. 1.

Brig. Gen. D. W. Flager, U. S. A., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has returned to his duties at the War Department after a short stay at Oakland, Md.

Lieut. P. C. Harris, 13th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Porter, N. Y., leaves there in a few days for Philadelphia for a year's ordnance course at Frankford Arsenal.

It is understood that the board which recently examined the physical condition of Capt. F. V. Walker, Asst. Surg., found his disability not incident to the service, being the result of the opium habit, and has recommended that he be wholly retired, with one year's pay.

The report of Walter H. Coggeshall, who was appointed to appraise the value of the estate left by Capt. John Ericsson, who died on March 8, 1889, has been presented to and approved by Surrogate Fitzgerald. The value of the estate left by Capt. Ericsson is put at \$100,340, and the greater portion of it has been distributed among relatives and friends, under the provisions of his will.

The Democrats of New York have chosen for the head of their State ticket as Secretary of State Gen. Horatio C. King, who is one of the best-known veterans of the war. He served on the staff of Gen. Silas Casey and Gen. Merritt and Devens, is one of the charter members of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, a prominent comrade of the Grand Army, and secretary for many years of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. The New York Democracy could not have made a better choice.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. W. L. Fisk, C. E.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Faison, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William E. Elliott, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. W. West, 3d Cav.; Col. P. C. Hains, C. E.; Maj. F. H. Phipps and Capt. J. C. Ayres, Ordnance Department; Col. R. T. Frank, 1st Art.; Capt. S. Q. Robinson, Capt. W. H. Corbushier, Capt. D. M. Appel and 1st Lieut. F. S. Meriwether, Medical Department; Capt. L. G. Tesson, Medical Department; 1st Lieut. D. D. Gaillard, C. E.; Lieut. Col. G. V. Henry, 5th Cav.; Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art.

When war broke out in the East an experienced officer of the British Army medical staff—Surg. Col. William Taylor—was deputed by the Government to accompany the Japanese Army for the express purpose of studying the medical aspects of the campaign in general and this matter of the wounds made by the new bullets in particular.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. Robert J. Crawford, eldest son of P. A. Engr. Robert Crawford, U. S. N., a bright lad of 18 years, died Sept. 15 at Williamson School, Del.

Mrs. Breese, who died Aug. 28 at Carlyle, Ill., was the widow of the late Chief Justice Breese, of Illinois, and the mother of Capt. S. Livingston Breese, U. S. N., retired.

Robert Whitlock, aged 84, a veteran of the war of 1836, which resulted in the independence of Texas, and a hero of the battle of San Jacinto, died at Sinton, Tex., Sept. 19.

Mrs. Mary Daily Crook, widow of Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., died Sept. 24 at Oakland, Md., of heart failure. She was a lady with many friends, who will sincerely mourn her loss.

Pvt. John Kelly, Co. A, Battn. of Engrs., dropped dead Sept. 23 while walking toward the Government dock, at Willets Point, to go on duty. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death. He had been in the service 22 years.

Mrs. Woodhull, who died Sept. 9 at Narragansett Pier, R. I., was the widow of Comdr. Maxwell Woodhull, U. S. N., who was killed during the war by the premature discharge of a gun while a salute was being fired. She was a sister of the late Rear Adm. Poor, U. S. N.

Reuben Sugden, who died Sept. 19 at Troy, was a veteran of two wars, having served 27 years in the regular Army. When the City of Mexico was evacuated he was the last American soldier to leave the city. He witnessed the lowering of the American flag and the running up of the Mexican colors.

The remains of Mrs. Simpson, wife of Lieut. W. A. Simpson, 2d Art., who died recently at Fort Adams, R. I., were interred Sept. 20 at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, a large number of relatives and friends being present. Three handsome floral tributes were sent by Bat. G, 2d Art., to which Lieut. Simpson belongs.

Mrs. De Long, who died at San Francisco Sept. 24, was the widow of Charles De Long, who during Gen. Grant's administration was U. S. Minister to Japan and a sister-in-law of the Lieut. G. W. De Long, U. S. N., who had command of the expedition that sailed on the Jeanette in July, 1879. His vessel was crushed in an ice-pack, and he, with Surg. Ambler and 13 of his crew, perished in the Arctic.

The remains of the late Lieut. Col. Edmond Butler, U. S. A., who recently died in France, have arrived in this country and have been interred in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Omaha, beside those of his wife. Col. Bates and his regiment, the 2d Inf., and the officers at headquarters Department of the Platte, attended the funeral and rendered every honor possible.

Mrs. Newman, who died Sept. 21 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Sherman, 132 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, in the eighty-eighth year of her age, was the widow of Comdr. William D. Newman, who died in 1844, and mother of Comdr. William D. Newman, now on the active list of the Navy, and of Lieut. Comdr. L. Howard Newman, U. S. N., who died in 1866. The remains were taken to Fishkill, N. Y., for interment.

Lieut. Redmond Tully, U. S. A., retired, who died at Cumberland, Md., Sept. 10, was born in Ireland, enlisted in the 1st Art. in 1855, rose to 1st Sergeant, and in 1861 was appointed 2d Lieutenant. In 1863 he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, served with credit during the war and received the brevet of Captain for gallantry in action on the Darbytown Road, near Richmond, Va. In 1869 he was transferred to the 12th Inf., was honorably mustered out Jan. 1, 1871, appointed 1st Lieutenant of infantry March 22, 1881, under special act of Congress, was assigned to the 25th Inf. April 5, 1881, and retired April 17, 1891. He has resided at Cumberland, Md., for several years.

The "Iowa State Register," referring to the recent death at Fort Reno of Mrs. Sadie Robertson Clarke, wife of Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Adj. 10th Inf., says: "She was born in Des Moines and was educated and lived there until married to Lieut. Clarke, and had made several long visits since her marriage, which were enjoyed by all the numerous friends of herself and the Robertson family, which is one of the most sociable and popular families of Des Moines. It is difficult to express the grief resulting from the death of such a daughter, sister and friend. Words fail to depict the sorrow over the loss of one who was so well loved and prized, so useful and helpful on earth and so well fitted for heaven. The sorely bereaved family will have all the sympathy that friends can express, but the greatest comfort that can come to the family and friends is the knowledge that the life the much-loved one lived on earth had all the angelic gentleness, goodness and helpfulness of the best, happiest and most useful life beyond the grave."

A slight fire occurred in the quarters at Governor's Island, occupied by Maj. J. Van R. Hoff, on the night of Sept. 26, which fortunately did little damage. The fire brigade of U. S. troops was promptly on hand.

Lieut. B. A. Fiske, U. S. N., has submitted to the board an outline of his proposed new position finder with vertical base. Lieut. Fiske thinks that his range finder will overcome a serious objection heretofore existing in instruments of this class in that its accuracy does not depend upon locating the water line. The readings are taken from the mast heads. The Jovite high explosive will be tested again at Sandy Hook.

Capt. William T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance made a flying visit to New Haven on Tuesday last, where he had a consultation with Mr. Lee, the inventor of the new small arm just adopted for the naval service. Mr. Lee has been very anxious to obtain the model which he submitted to the Navy for exhibition and trial in France. The French Government is considering the advisability of adopting his invention for both its Army and Navy, but before making a decision desires to test the 6 mm. which he supplied to the United States Navy for test. Capt. Sampson declined to permit Mr. Lee to have the model until after the contract for the manufacture of the new arm is awarded next week, and the successful bidder has had an opportunity of examining the mechanism of the weapon and securing all the information he desires concerning the features of the arm. An agreement has been reached between Capt. Sampson and Mr. Lee as a result of the conference to wait until after the bids have been opened before disposing of the question of the time when the model shall be turned over to him.

During the recent maneuvers of the German Army at Stettin a captive balloon burst at an elevation of 600 meters and fell swiftly to the ground. The officer in the balloon for the purpose of observing the movements of the troops had his leg broken and was otherwise injured by the fall.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOE, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 14, Dept. Colorado, Sept. 20, 1895.

The cavalry troops in this department not having yet been equipped with the magazine carbine, the only month remaining—October—in which it is possible to have target practice under the provisions of G. O. 12, c. 3, A. G. O., is designated as the season for carbine practice for such troops in this department as may be supplied in time with the new arm.

S. O. 116, Dept. Texas, Sept. 19, 1895.

The recruiting rendezvous at Fort Hancock, Tex., will be discontinued on receipt of this order.

Circular, Dept. East, Sept. 19, 1895.

Publishes correspondence relative to storage facilities and office rooms for the Subsistence Department and quarters for Commissary Sergeants, and directs that sketch plans of posts, accompanied by separate detail plans and elevations of the several buildings or structures assigned in whole or in part to the Subsistence Department, with explanatory notes, in conformity with the aforesaid correspondence, be made by commissaries of posts and transmitted by them to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, as soon as practicable.

Circular 5, Dept. Colorado, Sept. 11, 1895.

Calls attention to the omission of data on muster and pay rolls, and enjoins officers to carefully scrutinize all muster and pay rolls, and to take all possible precautions to secure their being made full and complete in every particular for the information and guidance of the pay and auditing departments.

Circular 4, Dept. Missouri, Sept. 16, 1895.

Announces that the Chief Paymaster of the department has called attention to the fact that final statements are continually presented to him for payment in a very incomplete condition, causing much unnecessary delay and consequent inconvenience in settlement. The attention of the officers is called to the requirements of A. R., 139, as amended by G. O. 67, H. Q. A., series 1894.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 23, 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 21, 1895.

Col. William S. King, retired, died Aug. 2, 1895, at Asbury Park, N. J.
Maj. Charles B. Penrose, Comy. of Subsistence, died Sept. 18, 1895, at Carlisle, Pa.
1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, retired, died Sept. 10, 1895, at Cumberland, Md.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj. Gen.

Circular Letter, F. W. D., A. G. O., Sept. 25, 1895.

Publishes instructions for the information and guidance of general recruiting officers. According to muster rolls for Aug. 31, 1895, recruits were required as follows on that date, in addition to those at rendezvous and stations: Foot service, white, 263; mounted service, white, 38; foot service, colored, 5; mounted service, colored, 53. An additional allotment of 120 men to the white cavalry has been since made, raising the number required by the mounted service, white, to 158. Hereafter, until further orders, enlistments at general recruiting stations of desirable applicants may be made for each arm of the service without limitation as to numbers, except for the foot service, colored, for which only a few of the most desirable applicants will be accepted.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Comy. Sergt. William Cogan will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass. (Jackson Barracks, Sept. 17.)

Capt. P. Shillock, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 20.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Sept. 20, is granted Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg.

Leave for 21 days is granted post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. Dak., Sept. 10.)

Leave for three months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted Maj. James C. Worthington, Surg. (H. Q. A., Sept. 21.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, on account of sickness, is granted 1st Lieut. James J. Meyer, C. E. (H. Q. A., Sept. 21.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 5, is granted Maj. J. B. Girard, Surg. (D. Cal., Sept. 19.)

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., is announced as Judge Advocate Department of Dakota. (D. Dak., Sept. 13.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on about Oct. 10, 1895, is granted Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson. A. Q. M. (H. Q. A., Sept. 20.)

Maj. B. F. Pope, Surg., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C. M. convened by par. 3, S. O. 105, c. 3, Department California. (D. Cal., Sept. 19.)

Capt. J. W. Summerhayes, A. Q. M., will proceed to New York City to inspect material for the constructions in his charge at Davids Island, N. Y. H. (D. E., Sept. 21.)

Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M., is appointed special inspector to act on such unrecruitable Quartermaster's supplies as shall be submitted to him by Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav. (D. Mo., Sept. 19.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed from New York Arsenal, N. Y., to the works of William Cramp & Sons' Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of inspecting and examining disappearing carriages at that point. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Comy. of Subsistence, will report in person to Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 19.)

Upon the expiration of their service upon the staff of the Lieutenant General of the Army, Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Sanger, military secretary (Major and Inspector General), and Tasker H. Bliss, A. D. C. (Captain and Commissary of Subsistence), will report in person to the Secretary of War for further orders. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report to the commanding General Department of Texas for duty as Chief Signal Officer of that department, to relieve Capt. Richard E. Thompson, who will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Signal Officer. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. David D. Gaillard will change station from Fort Monroe, Va., to Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1895; 1st Lieut. Clement A. F. Flager will take station at Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty at that place. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea and to apply for an extension of six months, is granted Col. Robert F. Hughes, Insp. Gen. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)
1st Lieut. Edgar Jadin, C. E., will be relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., at such time as will enable him to report for duty not later than Oct. 15, 1895, at Wilmington, N. C. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

A board of medical officers, to consist of Col. Charles E. Aiden, Asst. Surg. Gen., Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen., David L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen., Maj. Charles Smart, Surg., and Walter Reed, Surg., is constituted to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895, for examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

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The following transfers are ordered: Post Q. M. Sergt. John T. Barber, now at Fort Buford, N. D., upon the abandonment of that post, to Fort Sill, O. T., to relieve post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas B. Marsh, who will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., to relieve post Q. M. Sergt. James Hackett. The latter to Key West Barracks, Fla., to relieve post Q. M. Sergt. Denis Lane. Post Q. M. Sergt. Arthur Levinsohn, now at Fort Hancock, Tex., upon the abandonment of that post, to Fort Wingate, N. M., to relieve post Q. M. Sergt. William J. Daly. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., from duty at Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty, to relieve Maj. Alfred C. Girard, Surg., who will report at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty at that post, to relieve Maj. Charles L. Heilmann, Surg. Maj. Heilmann will report at Fort Adams, R. I., for duty. Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., upon the arrival of Capt. William J. Wakeham, Asst. Surg., and will then report at Fort Logan, Col., for duty. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

An Army retiring board having found post Chaplain Jas. C. Kerr incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered: Capt. Jas. N. Allison, Comy. of Subsistence, will break up the purchasing station of the Subsistence Department at Cincinnati, O., and proceed thence to New Orleans, La., by Oct. 25, 1895, and relieve Capt. Oskaloosa M. Smith, Comy. of Subsistence, of his duties as purchasing Commissary of Subsistence at that place. Capt. Smith will proceed to Chicago, Ill., in season to arrive not later than Oct. 31, 1895, and relieve Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence, who will report to the commanding General Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of that department, upon the retirement of Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence, Nov. 11, 1895. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 141, D. Mo., as assigns Troop A to Fort Reno, is revoked. Troop B is assigned to station at Fort Reno. (D. Mo., Sept. 19.)

In Troop B, Pvt. T. J. Fanning was on Sept. 19 appointed Corporal.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

Lieut. Col. Chas. B. Schofield, Aid to the Lieutenant General, Capt. 2d Cav., is granted leave for four months, at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

—Add—3d Cav.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Michael M. McNamee is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

Sergt. W. R. Willard, C. is placed in charge of instruction of recruits. (Fort Ethan Allen, Sept. 22.)

Leave for 15 days from Oct. 1, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Morgan. (H. Q. A., Sept. 21.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Edward D. Anderson from Troop L to H; 2d Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt from Troop H to L. (H. Q. A., Sept. 19.)

Leave for two months, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect on or about Oct. 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Charles A. P. Hatfield. (H. Q. A., Sept. 20.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

1st Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., vice 1st Lieut. William E. Almy, relieved. (D. Tex., Sept. 23.)

Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry is assigned to the command of the 3d Cav. He will be relieved from duty in the Department of Texas and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty as commanding officer of the 3d Cav. and of the post of Jefferson Barracks. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

1st Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., is appointed Adjutant of the regiment, to date from Sept. 19. 1st Lieut. William E. Almy, unassigned since April 16, 1895, is assigned to Troop L. (3d Cav., Sept. 19.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

Corp. H. Toebohn has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. C. Voight appointed Corporal in Troop C.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

So much of par. 5, S. O. 104, c. s., D. Tex., as directs the discharge of Sergt. Isaac Stevens, Troop D, from the service on Nov. 26, 1895, is revoked. (D. Tex., Sept. 19.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Sept. 28, 1895, is granted Maj. Camillo C. Carr, Fort Meade, S. D., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (D. Platte, Sept. 13.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert B. Watkins is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Sept. 20.)

Leave, on surgeon's certificate, for 15 days is granted Capt. Jerald A. Olmsted, Fort Robinson, Neb. (D. Platte, Sept. 11.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Oct. 5, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and fifteen days, is granted Capt. Ailyn Capron. (D. Mo., Sept. 17.)

2d Lieut. William Chamberlain is relieved from duty with Bat. B and attached to Bat. M, 3d Art. (Art. School, Sept. 21.)

Capt. W. P. Van Ness is charged with supervision of the work of mounting an 8-inch converted rifle. (Davids Island, Sept. 14.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. J. H. Calef, commanding Fort Trumbull, is extended three days. (D. E., Sept. 20.)

Lieut. A. W. Chase is relieved from duty with Bat. M and attached to Bat. B, 3d Art. (Art. School, Sept. 21.)

Sergt. W. M. Gammage, Bat. M, is detailed acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Warren, Sept. 10.)

Sergt. Henry Zulaw, Bat. M, is detailed post exchange steward. (Fort Warren, Sept. 10.)

Corp. W. Bulsing has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. W. Dorr appointed Corporal in Light Bat. A.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. H. A. Reed. (Fort Schuyler, Sept. 23.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

A board of officers met at Camp Lamont, Ga., Sept. 22, to report upon the circumstances attending the shooting of Pvt. Eugene O'Brien, Light Bat. F.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. L. H. Walker. (Camp Lamont, Ga., Sept. 22.)

Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, inspector of artillery, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty connected with artillery practice. (D. E., Sept. 21.)

Lieut. C. C. Williams is detailed counsel in case before Garrison C. M. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 18.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, having been appointed regimental Quartermaster, vice 1st Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, transferred to Bat. I of the regiment, by Orders 68, headquarters 5th Art., Aug. 10, 1895, the exchange of stations of these officers involved thereunder is authorized as of date Sept. 17. (D. Cal., Sept. 14.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. Frank E. Nye, Comy. of Subsistence, will report in person to Col. John C. Bates, president of the examining board appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., Sept. 20.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

Under G. O. 80 of 1890, Sergt. Mark Joseph, Co. C, will be discharged the service Oct. 14, 1895, by the commanding officer Fort McPherson. (D. E., Sept. 24.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Lieut. W. E. Gleason is granted seven days' leave. (Camp Lamont, Sept. 20.)

Lance Corp. D. Guiney, Co. A, has been appointed Corporal.

Capt. T. G. Townsend is temporarily attached to Co. D and Lieut. W. E. Gleason to Co. C. (Fort Thomas, Sept. 23.)

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for three months, to take effect as soon after Nov. 1, 1895, as his services can be spared by his department commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick H. Sargent. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates is extended three days. (D. E., Sept. 24.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of three days, is granted Lieut. A. W. Yates. (Madison Barracks, Sept. 20.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Capt. Joel T. Kirkman, now at Fort Reno, O. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the commanding officer of the post, in arrest; and on Sept. 24 to the president of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at that post, for trial. (D. Mo., Sept. 19.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

The leave granted Col. Edwin F. Townsend is extended to include Sept. 30, 1895. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Corp. R. J. Walsh, E, has been promoted Sergeant.

Lieut. F. W. Fugert is detailed as counsel in a case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, Sept. 19.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Six companies with their commanding officers recently marched out under sealed orders for a practice march. Col. Theaker commanded the 1st battn. and Maj. Hobe the 2d. They marched by separate routes and met in the northern part of the county, where they maneuvered against each other, Col. Anderson acting as umpire.

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. Thomas Sharp. (Columbus Barracks, Sept. 17.)

Corp. J. C. F. Arnold, Co. C, is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Camp D. S. Lamont, Ga., Sept. 18.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAINGERFIELD PARKER.

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his relief from duty as acting Judge Advocate Department of the Columbia, is granted Capt. Charles McClure. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Clarence M. Bailey is extended two months. (H. Q. A., Sept. 19.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

2d Lieut. F. H. Lawton, S. R. R. O., will close the recruiting station at Rutland, Vt., on Sept. 30, 1895, sending the party on duty thereat to their proper station, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., upon the completion of which duty Lieut. Lawton is authorized to take advantage of leave of absence granted him, reporting at the expiration thereof at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (21st Inf., Sept. 24.)

Sergt. F. J. Reiner, Co. G, is detailed overseer in Q. M. Department. (Plattsburg Barracks, Sept. 23.)

Upon his own request Corp. Michael O'Malley, Co. A, was on Sept. 21 reduced to the grade of a private soldier. Lance Corp. Charles Guntjahr, Co. A, was on Sept. 20 appointed Corporal, vice Ryan, reduced.

A board of survey was appointed to meet at Plattsburg on Sept. 26, to report upon the condition of the national and regimental colors pertaining to this regiment, and make such recommendations as they may deem proper as to the necessity of replacing them by new colors. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. W. J. Lyster, Capt. S. P. Jocelyn and 1st Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, recorder.

Sergt. J. K. Devins, Co. D, recently tried by G. C. M. at Plattsburg Barracks, has been acquitted.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Horace G. Hambricht is further extended two months. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. William A. Phillips from Co. G to K; 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton from Co. I to H; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Dalton from Co. K to G; 2d Lieut. Orrin R. Wolfe from Co. H to I. (H. Q. A., Sept. 25.)

In Co. A, Pvt. Robert L. Harmon was on Sept. 16 appointed Corporal.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about Sept. 24, is granted Capt. Charles H. Meyl. (D. Tex., Sept. 16.)

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn is relieved from duty as acting Judge Advocate Department of Dakota. (D. Dak., Sept. 13.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Sill, O. T., Oct. 1, 1895. Detail: Maj. Curtis E. Price, Surg.; Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Asst. Surg.; Walter T. Duggan, Clayton S. Burbank, 2d Lieuts. John M. Sigworth, William T. Schenck, Oscar J. Charles, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Mo., Sept. 21.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 23, 1895. Detail: Capt. John B. Kerr, William Baird, 6th Cav.; John C. Dent, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webster, 20th Inf.; George H. Sands, 6th Cav.; William P. Burnham, 2d Lieut. William H. H. Chapman, George H. Estes, Jr., Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 6th Cav. Judge Adv. (D. Mo., Sept. 17.)

At Fort Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16, 1895. Detail: Capt. Charles A. Demsey, Erace B. Sarason, John Kinzie, Edmund K. Webster, 1st Lieut. Abner Pickering, 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, William J. Lutz, John W. McArthur, 1st Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., Judge Adv. (D. Platte, Sept. 13.)

At St. Francis Barracks, Fla., Oct. 1. Detail: Maj. Daniel G. Caldwell, Med. Dept.; George B. Russell, 5th Inf.; Capt. James O'Hara, Sedgwick Pratt, 1st Lieut. Eugene T. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Woodward, R. Q. M., 3d Art., Judge Adv. (D. E., Sept. 21.)

Garrison C. M. at Fort McHenry. Detail: Lieuts. J. A. Lundeen, C. Deems, A. Cronkhite and R. Honey, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Sept. 18.)

Maj. Charles F. Hobe, 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg., are relieved from duty as members of the G. C. M. at Fort Buford, N. D. (D. Dak., Sept. 12.)

Maj. James M. J. Sanno, Capt. William Gerlach and Payse W. Roe and 1st Lieut. Harry Freeland, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., are detailed as members of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Buford, N. D. (D. Dak., Sept. 12.)

G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Riley and found guilty of desertion, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Merrill, says: "The sentence awarded led to the belief that the court had taken into consideration testimony offered as to the mental condition of the prisoner. As the court had in its findings properly disregarded this testimony the proceedings were returned for a reconsideration of the sentence. The court, however, adhered to its conclusions on the ground of the short time the prisoner was absent before surrendering and of his general appearance before the court. These conclusions are not concurred in; the court having found the prisoner guilty of desertion should have awarded a sentence commensurate with the offense of which he was convicted. In order that the prisoner may not escape all punishment, the sentence is approved and will be duly executed."

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles T. Alexander, Asst. Surg. Gen.; John W. Barringer, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Subsistence; James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen.; Capt. James W. Pope, A. Q. M.; George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander, 13th Inf., recorder. (H. Q. A., Sept. 19.)

A board of survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, 1st Inf., John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., and Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., is appointed to meet at the recruiting station, No. 10 South Clark Street, Chicago, for the purpose of fixing the responsibility for the unserviceable condition of Quartermaster's supplies submitted to it by Capt. Joseph A. Gaston, 8th Cav., recruiting officer. (D. Mo., Sept. 19.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Dallas Bacha, Asst. Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Theodore Schwan, Asst. Adjt. Gen.; Maj. John V. Lauderdale, Surg.; Charles F. Humphrey, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Benham, Q. M. 2d Inf., recorder. (H. Q. A., Sept. 20.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: 1st Class Sergt. Edgar McGovern, Signal Corps, Fort Brown, Tex.; Ord. Sergt. David A. Carey, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Ord. Sergt. Timothy Spillane, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; 1st Sergt. Patrick Hogan, Co. A, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Col.; 1st Sergt. Paul Keilber, Co. E, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Sergt. James M. Sullivan, Co. G, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Pvt. Patrick Walsh, Co. D, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Pvt. Michael Manion, Co. H, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, N. Y. (H. Q. A., Sept. 24.)

ORDNANCE DUTY.

The following named officers are relieved from instruction in ordnance duty at the stations set opposite their respective names, to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, and will join the troop and company to which they belong: 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, 5th Cav., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Rutherford, 5th Inf., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. The following named officers are assigned to duty at the stations hereinafter indicated, for a course of instruction in ordnance duty for one year, commencing Oct. 1, 1895, and will report accordingly: 1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, 13th Inf., Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.; 2d Lieut. John P. Ryan, 3d Cav., Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; 2d Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th Inf., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass. (H. Q. A., Sept. 23.)

TORPEDO INSTRUCTION.

The following named officers, now undergoing instruction in torpedo service at Willets Point, N. Y., are relieved from duty at that station, to take effect Oct. 1, 1895: 1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hiram M. C. Powell, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. William P. Jackson, 24th Inf. (H. Q. A., Sept. 23.)

CHANGES OF STATIONS UNDER G. O. 50.

The following are the changes of stations of troops under G. O. 50, A. G. O., 1895:

Troops D and H, 10th Cav., and Cos. C and E, 25th Inf., from Fort Buford, N. D., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Cos. B and E, 22d Inf., from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Harrison, Mont.

Co. D, 22d Inf., from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Yates, N. D.

Co. D, 22d Inf., from Fort Assiniboine to Fort Yates, N. D.

Cos. A, F and H, 12th Inf., from Fort Yates, N. D., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Cos. B and G, 5th Inf., from Fort Niobrara, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Cos. B, F and H, 7th Inf., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Columbus Barracks, O.

Troops C and F, 7th Cav., from Fort Hancock and Sam Houston, respectively, to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Troop D, 7th Cav., from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Bayard, N. M.

Troop G, 7th Cav., from Fort Clark to Fort Apache, Ariz.

Troops B and D, 1st Cav., from Fort Stanton, N. M., and Fort Apache, Ariz., respectively, to Fort Reno, O.

Troops E and H, 1st Cav., from Fort Grant, Ariz., to Fort Sill, O.

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Officers of the line of the Army, as well as of the Pay Corps, are very much dissatisfied with the proposed method of paying off the troops, which will be put in operation just as soon as the new Army Regulations go into effect. The line officers are opposed to it on the ground that they do not care to be charged with the responsibility of handling government funds. The Pay Corps is unofficially protesting against the new system on the ground that they may be held responsible for the loss of government money after it has left their hands. The accounting officers of the treasury are said to be looking into the matter and the result may be a change in the system. It is admitted that there will be a saving in mileage by the plan, but the risk to the Government and to the officers as well is greatly increased. The system will, however, in all probability be given a thorough trial.

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THE LATE GEN. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS.

The career of the late Gen. Charles H. Tompkins conspicuously illustrated the better qualities of the citizen soldier and also how completely the military identity of a really distinguished man is lost with the stilling of war's alarms. At his untimely death a few weeks ago the press, almost without exception, accounted for him as his namesake on the retired list of the Army, and none showed more than the most meager knowledge of what he had actually done. Yet Gen. Tompkins had attained a position that was really brilliant among the more important officers who made the Army of the Potomac what it was. Like that of many others, his personal fame was merged in the completeness of that splendid organization, tried and beaten in the fire into an unequalled engine of war.

Gen. Tompkins was born in Orange County, N. Y., but in 1844, when ten years old, was taken by his parents to Providence, R. I., and it was to the credit of Rhode Island that his military service accrued. As a youth his tastes led him into the Providence Marine Corps of Artillery, a regimental organization with one battery manned and equipped with field guns that exercised with them, and when the rebellion manifested itself in arms he occupied the apparently incongruous positions of cashier of the Mercantile Bank of Providence and an officer of artillery. At the call for three months' troops without hesitation he abandoned the ledger for the field, and was one of the few volunteer officers who immediately carried to the front a battery capable of going into action.

He first joined the forces on the upper Potomac, was transferred almost immediately to the defenses of Washington, and then, because Gen. Patterson complained of this withdrawal of his "only efficient battery," was returned to the upper lines.

When the three years' men were accepted he was commissioned Major in the 1st Rhode Island Light Art. (August, 1861) and engaged in organizing that most excellent regiment, whose character he helped to form and of which he became Colonel in September, 1861. The field officer of a light artillery regiment whose batteries were distributed among various divisions was necessarily attached to the headquarters of some General in the field. Col. Tompkins, besides having titular command of his regiment, was in succession Chief of Artillery, embracing batteries of other regiments, to Gen. Stone, on the Upper Potomac, of the 2d Division 2d Corps, and from February, 1863, of the 6th Corps. He was a trusted official and personal friend of Sedgwick, who fell near his guns and died at his side, as commemorated in the memorial painting in Philadelphia. The record of his battles is the record of those of the Army of the Potomac, excepting the second Bull Run and Antietam,

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when he was on detached duty, and the final operations at Petersburg in the spring of 1865, when he was absent sick in the line of duty. He was breveted a Brigadier General from Aug. 1, 1864, for his services in the campaign toward Richmond and richly deserved the same honor for his behavior at Gettysburg and on other fields. Gen. Tompkins was mustered out, after military operations ceased, in April, 1865, having worn and honored the national uniform during the whole time that the life of the nation was threatened by arms.

In person he was tall, graceful and soldierly in bearing and of handsome countenance, and his physical characteristics of elastic vigor and unfailing energy were stimulating to his comrades. His mental qualities were those of courage, cheerfulness, resource and confidence not only in the justice but in the necessary success of the national cause. But with all his energy, promptness and intelligence there were a modesty and a kindly feeling that replaced what in another might have become arrogance or assumption. He was really one of the gentlest and most attractive of men.

Like the great multitude of patriotic citizens who assumed military duty as a public duty, he laid it aside when the occasion passed and devoted himself to civil pursuits. This later career was uneventful and full of peace; blessed in a peculiarly happy domestic life, he engaged in an occupation that, while removing him from the turmoil of conspicuous strife and the risk of doubtful gain, afforded a sufficient reward to give his sons a scientific education, but not to amass the wealth that might attend another course. Except as the rosette of the Loyal Legion might on occasion indicate it, no one would suspect that this quiet gentleman had a record of many famous fights.

Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., concludes an excellent practical article, to which we have heretofore referred, on "The Capabilities and Limitations of the Bicycle as a Military Machine" by saying: "The bicycle is to-day a permanent feature in the world's economy, and it is to be hoped that neither cold military conservatism, which judges too frequently almost with ferocity and without investigation, nor the blind enthusiasm which grasps at everything new with an equal lack of investigation, will exclude the wheel from its greatest function, viz., to enable the infantry to have at hand, without expense and care for grooming, feeding and watering, a cheap, convenient and swift means of transportation from point to point."

The accounts given of the recent burning of the steamer Iona, bound from Edinburgh to London, with loss of life, state that some of the male passengers acted in a cowardly manner, seeking first their own safety instead of assisting the women and children in the boats. In sharp contrast to this was the conduct of some soldiers on board, who while the crew were busy fighting the flames assisted in lowering the boats and in supplying passengers with life belts. There was no wind and the sea was perfectly smooth. There was, however, so much excitement and confusion among the passengers that the captain was unable to restore order.

There seems to be a universal desire throughout the Army, now that the military prison is abolished, that the hard labor supposed to be performed by general prisoners shall be indeed hard labor and not the easy fatigue so much in vogue at the posts where this class of prisoners is sent. As it is now, says one correspondent, the farcical hard labor acts as an incentive to crime rather than a deterrent. We trust, in the interests of good discipline, some scheme of hard labor, even if unproductive, may be devised which will make the deserter under sentence feel his punishment instead of laughing at it, as now.

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To Advertisers.

The "Army and Navy Journal" has much the largest circulation of any service periodical in the United States, and it reaches a class of readers all over the world not easily accessible by other mediums.

RETIREMENT OF LIEUT. GEN. SCHOFIELD.

This is Lieut. Gen. Schofield's last week on the active list of the Army. The gallant old soldier has as usual dispatched the business coming before him with care and rapidity commensurate with the consideration as required. It is the intention of Gen. Schofield to issue a farewell order to the Army, and in it he will speak particularly of the time he has occupied his present billet. The fact that Gen. Schofield retires at noon on Sunday, Sept. 29, prevents any official demonstration, but his retirement will nevertheless be felt by the whole rank and file of the service. Gen. Schofield has ever been all that the word "soldier" means. His courtesy and good nature while occupying the responsible position he will soon leave have been among his chief characteristics, and his retirement is a matter of regret, not only to the Army, but to those civilians whose business has caused them to be his frequent visitors. Speaking of the condition of the personnel of the service Gen. Schofield said to the "Journal" correspondent:

"The personnel of the Army is in excellent condition, and in this opinion my successor will, I think, agree with me. Ever since the close of the war and the reorganization which followed the Army has been constantly improving, except, perhaps, in the matter of discipline. The discipline of the service has always been all that could be desired.

"The experience gained during the Indian campaigns was, of course, highly beneficial. The greatest improvement, I think, however, has been made during the past seven or eight years. This has been due to the fact that there has been a cessation of active campaigning and the troops have consequently been able to pay more attention to their drills and appearance. The authorities have also been able to devote more consideration to the comfort and instruction of the troops, and the result to-day is as fine a body of men as is gathered under a military standard in the world.

"Yes, I am very proud of the Army which I am soon to retire from. Don't think from what I have said that the improvement of the service is not of steady growth. It is. Since the reorganization after the war the personnel, in fact every branch of the service, has been approaching an efficiency which is highly desirable.

"I, of course, feel regret at having to sever my active connection with a service with which I have been so long identified. But it is the natural order of things. It is right that an officer should retire at sixty-four years. The fact that vacancies occur in the office of the Commanding General stimulates the zeal and ambition of younger officers who may themselves some day hold the detail."

Gen. Schofield will, it is expected, engage in literary work upon his retirement. His memoirs would be both valuable and interesting and their publication will undoubtedly throw light on many points now obscure in history.

We have before alluded to the article by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., entitled "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power," which appears in "Harper's Magazine" for October. It is very gratifying to find a sound and well-reasoned argument on behalf of the Navy appearing in a popular magazine of large circulation. As was to be expected, the culmination of Capt. Mahan's argument is in the conclusion that "a navy whose primary sphere of action is war is, in the last analysis and from the least misleading point of view, a political factor of the utmost importance in international affairs, one more often deterrent than irritant." In the judgment of Capt. Mahan, we should have escaped the War of 1812 had not our Government

temporized and attempted to overcome violence by peaceable coercion instead of meeting it by the creation of a naval force so strong as to be a factor in the international situation. The naval engagements of that war, brilliant as they were, were a lustrous example of what Jomini calls "the sterile glory of fighting battles merely to win them," and "never was blood more uselessly spilled than in the frigate and sloop actions of that day. They were simply scattered efforts, without relation either to one another or to any main body whatsoever capable of affecting seriously the issues of war, or, indeed, to any plan of operations worthy of the name." The effect of modern conditions in changing the application of some of the principles governing our international policy is clearly shown by Capt. Mahan. Jefferson's dictum concerning a Navy rested upon a state of things that no longer obtains. The face of the world has changed, economically and politically. "Events which under former conditions would have been distant and of small concern now happen at our doors and closely affect us. Proximity, as has been noted, is a fruitful source of political friction, but proximity is the characteristic of the age. The world has grown smaller. Positions formerly distant have become to us of vital importance from their nearness." Admitted that our national policy is to be defensive and not aggressive, it is a received military axiom that war, however defensive in moral character, must be waged aggressively if it is to hope for success. The profound truth enunciated by Washington that it is absurd to expect governments to act upon disinterested motives is as applicable to our day as to his. Even were it otherwise, nations, like men, will at times differ honestly, but irreconcilably, on questions of right. Were ever wars fiercer than those waged for righteousness' sake, and from motives assumed to be disinterested? Capt. Mahan's article has greatly disturbed the New York "Evening Post," which, as is its habit, answers his argument with a sneer, calling him a "jingo." This is a reproach from which the "Post" will never suffer, for jingoism implies patriotism, however exaggerated and excited it may be, or appear to be, to those who know no other definition for patriotism than that of Dr. Johnson, viz., "the last refuge of a scoundrel."

The "Engineer" says: "It is constantly stated that the Government refuses to give information concerning the manufacture of small arms. The statement is like but too many of the complaints urged against government officials—untrue. On Wednesday afternoon the small-arms works at Sparkbrook were thrown open to members of the Iron and Steel Institute. Yet, strange to say, only one member availed himself of the privilege." During the meeting of the Institute in London during the last days of August Mr. James Riley said: "Americans constantly fall into the error of believing that in the United States originates everything that is metallurgically good, and they are fostered in this belief by the too great reticence of English metallurgists, who keep silence when they ought to speak. Mr. Riley pointed out that as far back as 1889 he had written a paper, the existence of which seems to be unknown in the United States, directing attention to the great value of nickel as an alloy for steel." Mr. Riley's paper has been republished in the United States and is perfectly well known here, as also the previous work in the same line of John Percy. But neither Mr. Riley nor his predecessor, Mr. Percy, went beyond laboratory experiments, and it was reserved for the United States to make the use of nickel steel a practical possibility and a commercial success. That is what is claimed on this side of the water. In the course of the discussion on this subject "Mr. Head said that recently he was taken through the Homestead Works of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, where he saw the manufacture of armor-plates of twenty-five tons weight. The nickel alloy used had 3/4 per cent. of nickel. The cost of the alloy, he was told, was not more than about £7 per ton, and therefore it did not seem to be an extravagant cost when they remembered that the work was being done in America."

The August number of the "Journal of the American Society of Civil Engineers" contains a valuable article by P. A. Engr. F. C. Bieg, U. S. N., "on the necessity and value of scientific research in naval engineering matters as related to the U. S. Navy, and the necessity of an engineer training for the younger members of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Navy." He advocates the establishment of a naval experimental station or school at some place where there is still and deep water (as many of the experiments will be made with boats), and at a reasonably convenient distance from the manufacturing and engineering centers, with an engineer officer of rank in charge, under the immediate direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. In connection with the experimental part of the school a course of instruction for the Assistant Engineers just after their promotion from Naval Cadets is suggested in place of sending them abroad for foreign instruction. An engineering museum should be added, having a systematized collection of engineering models, metals, instruments and supplies. The founding of such an institution as proposed will prove a profitable and inexpensive investment for the Navy, excite individual efforts to brilliant results and carry on systematically and intelligently the excellent work of Isherwood, Loring, Thurston, Emery and other American naval engineers. The suggestions of P. A. Engr. Bieg are valuable and we hope to see them acted upon.

The fact that the United States has on hand plans for invading Cuba and repulsing an invading force probably gave rise to the report that Spain, realizing her inability to conquer Cuba, will soon find a pretext for invading Florida, and the United States having been made aware of this purpose, has prepared the plans. The story goes on to say that Spain will withdraw her forces just as soon as the United States shows an overwhelming force in their front, and as a compensation for the outrage will cede Cuba to the United States, thus escaping the ignominy of having her troops defeated by a handful of insurgents. It is a very pretty story and a very ingenious one. But that is all there is to it. The war plans here referred to are not of recent preparation. For some months past the Bureau of Military Information has been engaged in the collection of data for use in connection with possible trouble not only with Spain, but with Mexico, Great Britain and other countries. The authorities say that this action has no significance whatever. It is simply carrying out a general line of policy adopted at the time the Bureau of Military Information was established. In the event of war it is the desire of the War Department to have on hand carefully prepared projects not only for protecting the United States from invasion by foreign enemies, but for the invasion of surrounding countries. This work was begun a year or more ago and is still being carried on.

Miss Milicent W. Shinn discusses in the "Century" for October "The Marriage Rate of College Women." She finds the ultimate probability of a college woman's marriage to be below 55 per cent., against 90 per cent. for other women—not quite two-thirds as great. Location has something to do with the question. The college women marry most in the Middle West and least in the North Atlantic States. The reason is largely because they are employed as teachers in girls' schools, a station in life more inimical to marriage than any other save that of a nun. Gen. Sheridan is reported to have settled one of the battles along the Rio Grande, between the Mexicans and the Imperialists, by giving some of his old soldiers leave of absence for the day. They crossed the river and with their help the patriots won the fight. Perhaps if the authorities of the Military Academy were to follow this precedent the cadets might cross the Hudson and marry off so many of the Vassar girls as to sensibly reduce this percentage after a term of years. We have known graduates of the Academy who have made such an alliance with Vassar girls, and very much to the satisfaction of both parties.

The tribute offered to Napoleon I. by a facetious author who remembered that he once shot a publisher may be perhaps extended to the Belgians, because they have shot an English dealer in arms, Mr. Stokes, because he was turning an honest penny in Africa at their expense by furnishing arms to belligerent natives. Though an Englishman, and, in that part of the world, a person of considerable importance, Mr. Stokes was executed forthwith. Trouble has arisen on the alleged grounds that the execution was irregular and a complete investigation of the matter has been insisted upon by the British Government. We have had abundant experience during our Indian wars with this class of traders, who are indifferent as to which side wins so long as there is money in it for them.

The Washington "Star" makes the sensible suggestion that in order to quiet the complaints against the Marine Band Congress should pass a measure, which is necessary and would be just and equitable, providing for the payment of salaries to the members of the Marine Band sufficient to support them properly, coupled with the declaration that the band should not be allowed to participate in other than national occasions, and then only under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. There is no dignity in the spectacle of the national band of the greatest country on earth junketing around here, there and everywhere in order to pick up the few dollars necessary to keep the excellent artists who compose it from being confronted with the actual lack of the simple necessities of life.

Reports from the boards in the Departments of the East and of the Columbia appointed to report upon an emergency ration reached the Commissary General this week. The officers composing the Department of the East board were Lieut. Col. John W. Barriger, Asst. Comy. Gen.; Maj. John Van Hoff, Surg.; Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf.; Capt. James Farnace, 13th Inf.; Capt. Ezra P. Ewers, 9th Inf. The Columbia's detail was Lieut. Col. W. D. Wolverton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. W. H. Nash, Subsistence Department; Capt. John Murphy, 14th Inf.; Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf. But one board now remains to be heard from, that in session in the Department of the Missouri. When that report is received a board will be appointed to meet at the War Department and adopted from the recommendations contained in all the reports an emergency for the Army.

We are glad to learn that the arrangement made by Secretary Lamont for cashing the overdue accounts of Army officers for pay for the month of June does not include any charge for interest, as the advance is made out of the Secretary's private funds. This is very handsome on the part of Mr. Lamont, and his generosity is fully appreciated.

The Prince of Wales has purchased the Nelson Trafalgar Vase, which was presented to Lady Nelson to commemorate the victory of 1805. It is the work of Flaxman.

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.
ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce.
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VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.). At Guayaquil Sept. 22. Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. Will relieve the Ranger. Was damaged in collision with steamer Condor Sept. 25. No one hurt.
ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake (s. d.). On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. The patrol season having about ended, the vessel will soon return to San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Left Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 25 for New York.
AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.). At Norfolk, Va.
ATLANTA, 10 Guns (n. a. s.). At navy yard, New York. Her officers have been detached and the vessel was to be placed out of commission on Sept. 28.
BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day (n. a. s.). At Chefoo, China. To be relieved by the cruiser Olympia and return home.
BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. s.). (Flagship.) At Honolulu. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Has been ordered to remain at sea cruising about Hawaiian Islands, with headquarters at Honolulu.
CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.). Left Cape Town Sept. 26 for St. Helena en route to Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.). At Nagasaki, Japan.
CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.). At Key West, Fla.
COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.). Same as New York.
CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a. s.). At Chefoo, China.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.
CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (s. d.). At Newport, R. I.
DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.). Was at Pagoda, China, Aug. 13.
DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.). At Gloucester, Mass.
ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training-ship.) Cruising along the New England coast until Oct. 15, when she will go into winter quarters at Boston.
ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.) At Plymouth, England, Sept. 4. Is due at Gibraltar Oct. 12; Yankton, Oct. 30; St. Thomas, Dec. 9, and return to Yorktown, Va., about Jan. 1. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.). At New York Sept. 21, and sailed Sept. 26 for Boston.
FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.) At Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. W. B. Hoff (s. d.). At navy yard, New York. Will proceed on a trip South.
MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. a. s.). Left Shanghai, China, Sept. 24 for Kinkiang, and later place Sept. 25 for Yangtze Ports.
MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.). At the navy yard, New York. Will hardly be ready for sea until about Oct. 10.
MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill (s. a.). At Villefranche Sept. 21.
MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.). At Pelee, Mich. Address Put-in Bay, O.
MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.). Same as New York.
MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.). At Mare Island, Cal. Will relieve the Ranger.
MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (n. a. s.). At Chemulpo, Cal. Comdr. Reisinger ordered to command per steamer of Oct. 12.
MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.
MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.). Same as New York.
NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.). At Cape Town, South Africa, Sept. 26; expected to leave any day for Montevideo, touching at St. Helena.
NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.). (Flagship.) Left Tompkinsville, N. Y., Sept. 23 for a ten days' cruise; will be at Hampton Roads Oct. 3.
OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.). At Honolulu Sept. 2 en route to China to relieve the Baltimore. She will likely remain on the coast of Hawaii until the first week in October.
PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.). Arrived at Chefoo Sept. 14.
PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.). At San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.). At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.). Same as New York.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.). Address all mail to Panama, care U. S. Consul. At Panama Sept. 24. She will first be relieved by the Alert and ultimately by the Marion.

RICHMOND, Lieut. S. P. Comly in temporary command. (Receiving-ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public.) At the foot of East 28th St., New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (s. a.). At Greenock, Scotland, Sept. 23.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship). En route to U. S. from her summer cruise. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass, Norfolk, Va. In Hampton Roads, Va. Advances from Norfolk, Va., state that the vessel is being put into good shape for the official steam test. The machinery, which was damaged by the shoal water, has received quite a general overhauling. The experience which has been had with the ship shows that there will certainly be trouble with her ventilating apparatus, which was constructed upon the same plan as that of the Raleigh and Amphitrite.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.). At San Francisco, Cal., to sail on Sept. 25 for San Diego, where she is to remain until Oct. 5, and then proceed to Magdalena Bay to make surveys. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship). At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship). At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. c.). Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore is ordered to command, per steamer of Sept. 14. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a. s.). Comdr. Charles H. Stockton ordered to command per steamer of Sept. 3. At Chefoo, China, Aug. 26.

G. O. 455, Navy Dept., Sept. 16, 1895.

Announces that G. O. Nos. 453 and 454 are annulled, and publishes telegraphic and cable addresses to be used by all persons connected with the Navy. The Washington telegraphic addresses are Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Navigation Navy Department, Equipment Navy Department, Construction Navy Department, Surgeon General Navy Department, Paymaster General Navy Department, Docks Navy Department, Ordnance Navy Department, Engineering Navy Department. In communicating with commanders of navy yards, training stations, naval stations, the address is "Navy Yard," "Naval Station," "Torpedo Station," at the place located. The address of the different pay offices is "Navy Pay Office," at the city located. For the superintendent of the Naval Academy, "Naval Academy," Annapolis, Md. For the president of the War College, "War College," Newport, R. I. The cable addresses for the Secretary of the Navy is, "Secnav," and for the Assistant Secretary, "Astnav." For naval attaché, in different cities, "Alusna." The cable address for the several bureaus at Washington, D. C., are, "Bunav," "Buquip," "Bucon," "Buind," "Busup," "Budecks," "Buord," "Buseng."

NAVY GAZETTE.

SEPT. 21.—Comdr. C. M. Thomas ordered to the Naval Home, Philadelphia.
 Comdr. H. N. Manney detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Alliance.
 Comdr. J. McGowan detached from command of the Alliance and granted two months' leave.
 Lieut. T. S. Phelps, Jr., ordered to the Philadelphia.
 Lieut. W. M. Wood detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Katahdin.
 Lieut. W. H. Turner ordered to the Franklin Oct. 7.
 Lieut. Marbury Johnston ordered to the Franklin Oct. 1.
 Ensign G. Tarbox detached from the War College Oct. 10 and ordered to the Constellation.
 Ensign D. W. Beswick ordered to report to the commandant League Island for medical survey.
 Ensign C. Bailey ordered to the Constellation Oct. 7.
 Lieut. W. L. Rodgers detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Alliance.
 Surg. D. Dickinson detached from the Minneapolis and ordered to examination for promotion at the Washington Navy Yard.
 Surg. D. N. Bertolette detached from the Atlanta and ordered to the Minneapolis.
 P. A. Engr. C. W. Dyson detached from the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, ordered home and granted three months' leave.
 Asst. Engr. W. B. Day ordered to the New York Navy Yard.
 Naval Cadet N. Mansfield detached from the Amphitrite and ordered to the Maine.
 Asst. Paymr. H. E. Blasco ordered to the Vermont.
 SEPT. 23.—No orders.
 SEPT. 24.—No orders.

PROMOTIONS.

We give here a list of the officers of the Navy who have received promotion since the adjournment of Congress, and who have received commissions subject to confirmation by the Senate:
 Rear Admiral, Lester A. Beardslee.
 Commodore, John A. Howell.
 Lieutenant Commander, George W. Tyler.
 Lieutenants, John H. Shipley and John Hood.
 Lieutenants (Jr. Gr.), Guy W. Brown, Marbury Johnston and Harry A. Field.
 Medical Directors, T. C. Walton, C. H. White and G. W. Woods.
 Medical Inspector, M. C. Drennen.
 Surgeon, D. M. Gutierrez.
 Pay Inspector, H. T. Wright.
 Paymaster, R. T. M. Ball.
 Passed Assistant Paymaster, Samuel McGowan.
 Past Assistant Engineers, W. P. Winchell, Andrew McAllister and C. W. Dyson.
 SEPT. 23.—Chief Engr. E. A. Magee ordered to appear before retiring board, Washington Navy Yard, Sept. 26.
 J. F. Brooks appointed an acting Boatswain.
 SEPT. 26.—No orders.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Orders: 2d Lieut. P. H. Brereton detached from the Manhattan and ordered to duty at the Treasury Department.
 Chief Engr. H. C. Borrows ordered to temporary duty at Treasury Department.
 1st Asst. Engr. William Robinson ordered to temporary duty on the Dallas.
 Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins and 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister have been at Coatesville for the past week inspecting material for the boilers of the new Revenue cutters.
 The following Revenue Cutter officers registered at the Treasury Department during the week: 2d Lieut. John L. Davis, 1st Lieut. G. H. Gooding, Capt. Russell Glover, O. C. Hamlet, J. B. Moore, and O. C. Hamlet.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

There is no truth in the report that the cruiser Newark was in danger of being blown up while going from Rio de Janeiro to Cape Town, Africa, recently. Some of her boiler tubes leaked on the voyage, but this was not a very serious matter and repairs have been made.

The tug Unadilla, which was given this name in honor of Rear Adml. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, was successfully launched on Saturday at the Mare Island Navy Yard. The invitations to the event were extremely neat, being on blue print paper with a representation of the tug as she will be when completed.

The Board on Construction has finally disposed of the specifications for the proposed composite gunboats after a number of meetings. There were several points disputed by the different bureaus, but the differences have been adjusted and everything is in readiness for turning the specifications over to the successful bidders in the gunboat competition.

It is understood that Secretary Herbert will award the contract for the construction of one torpedo boat to the Moran Bros., of Seattle, Wash., at their bid of \$163,500, and contracts for the construction of the remaining two to the Herreshoffs at their bid of \$147,000 each. A recommendation to this effect was made by Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engr.-in-Chief Melville, to whom the question was referred.

Mr. Charles Cramp, representing the firm of Cramp & Sons, called upon Secretary Herbert Thursday night and formally notified him that the cruiser Brooklyn was ready for launching on Wednesday next. Secretary Herbert is expected to select a young lady to stand as sponsor for this vessel and to christen her as she leaves the ways. The launching of this ship will not be attended with ceremonies such as have characterized similar events in the past. Only naval officers and a few civilians are expected to attend.

Comdr. Chadwick, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, recently recommended that the English lug sail be substituted for the American sliding gunter with which the boats are now fitted. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn opposed Comdr. Chadwick's recommendation, and when the matter was considered by the Board of Bureau Chiefs it was indorsed. Mr. Herbert will not have English material in the American Navy and therefore decided to retain the present type of sail.

Some talk has been created at the Navy Department by the fact that the attention of the Secretary had been called to alleged exorbitant cost of sponson plates for the gunboats under construction at Newport News. It is claimed that the plates were advertised for under the head of armor and cost 30 cents per pound, when they should have been advertised for as ship's plate and would then have cost only 5 cents. It is said in explanation, however, that the sponsons are of nickel steel and were delivered to the Government in their finished state.

The report of Chief Engr. Perry and P. A. Engr. Norton on the lake steamer North West has been submitted to Secretary Herbert. These officers some weeks ago made the trip from Buffalo to Duluth and return on board this vessel and made an exhaustive inspection of the boat and of her machinery. The primary object of their trip was to obtain information as to the performance of the Bellville boilers, with which this ship is supplied. The report speaks in complimentary terms of the vessel itself, but the boilers are condemned, it being the opinion of the officers named that they are not good enough for adoption in the naval service.

The Peary relief steamer Kite arrived at St. Johns, N. B., Sept. 21, with Lieut. Peary and his companions from Greenland on board. The Kite, it is reported, experienced splendid weather in the North, and started to explore the west side of Smith Sound after picking up Lieut. Peary and his companions. She discovered many new harbors, traversing the whole coast and visiting Jones Sound, Cape Sabine and Littleton Island. Perhaps the most important discovery of this trip was two meteorites which are on board the Kite. Another meteorite, weighing about 40 tons, was found, but it was impossible to bring it home.

The North Atlantic squadron will continue its maneuvers throughout the winter. No decrease in its proposed size will be made and the scene of its work will be transferred to the West Indies. This in effect was a statement made by Secretary Herbert to the "Journal" representative a few days ago. The Secretary says the ships are becoming thoroughly efficient by the work they have been engaged in, and he is determined that it shall be continued. He says there is no significance whatever in their coming visit to West Indian waters. It is their usual winter voyage and has no connection whatever with the Cuban and Venezuelan questions. The squadron will remain in those waters until next spring, when it will come north again.

The Hawley type of down-draft furnaces will shortly be tried at the Washington Navy Yard. The furnace will be used in connection with the ordnance boiler at that place and the results will be watched with considerable interest. The Bureau of Steam Engineering has for some time past been giving attention to the matter of down-draft furnaces, and the test of the Hawley type is the beginning of a number of trials in this direction. It is claimed that the Hawley furnace effectually prevents smoke. It has been tried extensively in St. Louis and other cities, where it has given good results. The conditions on board ship, however, are radically different from those on shore, and what the furnace will do for Navy use cannot be determined by naval engineer officers until after the completion of the proposed test.

The necessity of more and large dry docks was clearly demonstrated by the Port Royal incident, and Commodore Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will point this fact out to Secretary Herbert. Commodore Matthews is of the opinion that three additional docks are absolutely needed for taking care of our growing Navy. One of these, he thinks, should be located at Boston, the second at Norfolk and the third at Mare Island. These structures ought to be large enough to accommodate battleships of the first class. Their cost would approximate \$600,000 each. The Commodore will present his views on the subject to Secretary Herbert, and it is believed that that official will recommend in his annual report to Congress that appropriation be made for the construction of additional dry docks.

A board, consisting of Comdr. J. G. Eaton, Chief Engr. Edward Farmer and Chief Engr. W. C. Eaton, assembled in the Brooklyn Navy Yard Thursday of last week for the purpose of making additional inspection of plates supplied by the Carnegie Steel Co. for the boilers of the Chicago, to determine whether or not the roughness on their lower inner surface is sufficiently serious to warrant their rejection. Two previous boards reported against the acceptance of these plates. The Carnegie Company contends that the strength of the plates is in no way impaired by this condition, and that is also said to be the opinion of some of the officers on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The plates are made of

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Lieut. Comdr. Seaton Schroeder and Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan have been appointed to conduct the trial of the steamship St. Paul, of the International Navigation Co., which takes place on Wednesday of next week. The trial will occur on the naval course lying between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise and will be of four hours' duration. The vessel, in order to come up to the requirements of the ocean mail contract under which she was built, will have to make 20 knots or upward for each hour. No doubt whatever is felt that she will be able to make this speed. Naval Constr. Linnard will be directed to make the inspection of the vessel's hull in order to ascertain if she has sufficient stability to stand the operation of four 6-inch guns. On this line there are the St. Louis, New York and Paris, and with the addition of the St. Paul the company will be able to carry out its contract with the Government for carrying United States mails, which goes into effect on Oct. 12. From that date these vessels will be auxiliary cruisers of the U. S. Navy.

Active preparations are in progress at the Navy Department for the coming trials of the battleship Indiana and the ram Katahdin. The trial of the latter vessel will occur on Oct. 1 and of the former on Oct. 15. It is extremely probable that the board which will conduct the Katahdin's test will also do duty for the Indiana. The Katahdin will be tried off the course near Cape Cod, and the Dolphin is now engaged in taking the necessary bearings. The Dolphin, with the Cushing and several tugs, will be stationed along the course and their officers will take tidal observations so as to correct the vessel's speed. She will be run over a course 36 miles in length. Naval Constr. Hoover, who superintended the construction of this vessel, says she will probably make a little more than 17 knots. The vessel is now in dry dock at Boston having her bottom scraped and cleaned preparatory to the run. The Indiana's trial will be one of the most important the Navy has ever had. This battleship is expected to leave daily for Halifax to undergo docking, and when this operation is completed will return to the Massachusetts coast to await her test. Little doubt is felt that the vessel will do remarkably well, as the Cramps have taken their usual care in the construction of this ship.

The North Atlantic Squadron will continue its maneuvers. Comdr. Hanford, commanding the Alert, stating that while the Alert was at anchor off Guayaquil she was run into by the British steamship Condor, which was just entering the port, and her bowsprit and some of her forward spars carried away and her upper works crushed in. Fortunately no one was hurt. Comdr. Hanford reported that the collision was wholly due to the lack of seamanship displayed by the captain of the merchant vessel. A board had been appointed to inventory the damage. Until the report of the board is received no action will be taken by the Department. If the damage is serious the Alert will be ordered to Mare Island for repairs. It is not likely that any vessel will be ordered as her relief, as the Ranger is coming North, and the Department does not care to send her back to Ecuadorian waters. If the merchant steamer is found to be responsible for the collision she will be proceeded against for damages. The Ranger carried instructions to the Alert to come North, Adml. Beardslee being advised by the Department that there was no further need of a naval vessel in the waters of Ecuador. The Ranger is now at Panama en route to Mare Island. In a dispatch to the Department Adml. Beardslee stated that he had ordered the Alert to merely touch at Guayaquil and that her destination was really Callao, Peru.

LAUNCH OF THE BROOKLYN.

The cruiser Brooklyn will be launched on Wednesday of next week. Quite a party from the Navy Department will attend the launch. The Cramps are making preparations for the event, and it is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest.

The principal dimensions are as follows: Length on load water line, 400.50 feet; beam, extreme, 64.68 feet; draught, mean, normal, 24 feet; displacement, normal, 9,271 tons; displacement, trial, 8,150 tons; I. H. P., 16,000; speed in knots, per hour, 20; coal capacity, 1,753 tons; coal carried on normal displacement, 900 tons.

This vessel will have twin screws. The engine is to be of the vertical, triple-expansion type, four in number, two on each shaft, and in four compartments. The forward engines to be readily uncoupled from the after engines for cruising at low speed. The boilers are placed in three compartments and are seven in number, five of them being double-ended and two single-ended. The hull is to be of steel, not sheathed, with double bottom and close water-tight subdivision to about 12 feet above the water line. The arrangements of decks above water to provide ample freeboard and berthing accommodations. It is contemplated to fit two military masts with fighting tops, to carry no sail.

Protection of the hull is to be afforded by means of a steel protective deck, worked from stem to stern, and supported by heavy beams. The bottom edges of this deck, amidships, are to be 5 feet 6 inches below the 24-foot water line, the top of the deck rising to this water line at the center of the vessel. On the slopes of the deck over machinery and boilers, the armor is to be 6 inches thick; on the horizontal portions the armor is to be 3 inches thick; forward and abaft the machinery and boilers, to stem and stern, the deck is to be at the thinnest part at least 2½ inches in thickness.

The water-line region is to be protected by a 3-inch armor belt, extending from 4 feet above the 24-foot water line to 1 foot 3 inches below. Within this belt and skin plating, and above the armor of this belt, a band ¾ feet wide, of cellulose, is to extend the whole length of the vessel, in depth from the armor deck to the berth deck.

It is intended to carry coal above the armor deck for a length corresponding to the inner bottom. This space between the armor deck and the deck above is to be subdivided by water-tight bulkheads into at least 33 coal bunkers, exclusive of coffer dam and passages. The space forward and abaft these bunkers to be well subdivided by water-tight bulkheads for stores.

A conning tower, 8 inches in thickness, to be carried in a suitable commanding position, having a tube to the protective deck of 5 inches in thickness for the protection of speaking-tubes, bell wires, etc.

The battery of the vessel is to be: Eight 8-inch B. L. R., 35 caliber; twelve 5-inch B. L. R., rapid-fire guns; twelve 6-pounder rapid-fire guns; four 1-pounder rapid fire guns; four machine guns.

The 8-inch guns will be mounted in four barbette turrets, placed one forward and one aft on center line of vessel, and one on either side of the vessel amidships. The guns in the turrets on the center line of the ship are to have a train of 310°; those in the side turrets to fire from right ahead to right astern, or to train through an arc of 180° each. The center of side turrets to be distant from the center line of the vessel about 23 feet. The armor forming the barbettes, which will protect the carriages, platforms and turret machinery, to be 8 inches in thickness for a portion at least equivalent to the train of the guns of the respective turrets, the remaining portions may be reduced to 4 inches in thickness. Under the turrets there will be placed 3-inch armor-supporting tubes, which will also protect the ammunition hoist. The armor of the turrets to be 5½ inches in thickness, and the guns so mounted that they can be supplied with ammunition and loaded in any position of train. The 5-inch guns are to be protected by fixed

segmental shields 5 inches in thickness. The crews of these guns are to be further protected from explosive shells by splinter bulkheads 1½ inches in thickness. Protection to be afforded the smaller guns by shields and extra side plating. The torpedo outfit to consist of five torpedo tubes, one in the bow and two on each side; six torpedoes and a suitable allowance of gun-cotton for mines and miscellaneous purposes.

The ship will have a radius of action at full speed of 1,758 knots, and a radius of action at 10 knots of 6,088 knots. Complement of officers and men will be 561 persons.

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD AT KIEL.
(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

To one accustomed to the deliberate way of carrying on work in the navy yards in the United States, a foreign dockyard is, indeed, a revelation. The application and diligence shown by the men in all of the shops is perhaps the most striking feature of the yard. Here at Kiel they work 10 hours a day and the most skilled laborers receive but four or five marks (about \$1 or \$1.25) per day, yet they are much more attentive and diligent than our high-priced men who work but eight hours per day. The officers of the dockyard, with the exception of the executive officers, are civil officers and without military rank.

The shops of the yard are large, well equipped and most conveniently situated. Railroad tracks run everywhere about the yard and through the shops. A railroad connects the yard with Kiel and also with Ellerbek, where a large supply of coal and patent fuel is stowed. A small ferryboat runs between Kiel and Ellerbek. This is, indeed, a splendid situation for a dockyard.

There are two basins, the outer and the inner, which afford ample water front. On the dock of the outer basin there is a large pair of shears—capacity 64 tons. There are also two floating cranes, one of 125 tons capacity and the other of 64 tons. There are four dry docks, the dimensions of the largest being, length 394 feet, breadth 74 feet, and depth 31 feet. This dock will take the largest battleships of the German Navy, but will not take the big liners of the Hamburg-American Line; in fact, there are no docks in Germany at present that will take these ships. There are two docks under construction at Wilhelmshaven, which, when finished, will accommodate these ships. The canal lock at the Holtenau mouth of the canal is arranged so that it can be used as a dock in an emergency, and it will take any vessel afloat. There are from 3,500 to 4,500 men employed in the yard. The check system is used, each workman having a number and a check bearing that number. In each shop there are cases covered with wire screens in which the checks are placed when the men arrive in the morning, a man who personally knows the men of the shop overseeing this. A few minutes are allowed for the men to place the checks and then the cases are locked. As an additional check the foreman of each shop keeps a book showing the amount of work done upon each piece of work by each man for each day. This book is turned into the general office in the evening.

The shops are all well lighted, clean and well ventilated, the machine shops having glass roofs. A great many of the tools used are of foreign manufacture, usually English. All machines have framework around them, painted a different color from the machine, to prevent accidental injury to the workmen. The mold loft is a large, well lighted and ventilated room, the entire roof being of glass. The floor is painted and the drawings made on the paint, and when a new set of drawings is to be laid out the floor is painted over and is not planed down, as is usually the case at home. Men working in the loft are required to wear cloth slippers. The bathhouse is situated near the water and has a canal connecting it with the water. The boats are run in through the canal and then run up on the ways in the bathhouse, or are hoisted out by a traveling derrick, as the case may be.

When a ship goes out of commission or goes into "ordinary," all of her tackle, equipment and stores are put into a storeroom (each ship having a room) but a few feet from the dock. In case of war or recommissioning the ship goes alongside the dock opposite her storeroom, and her stores and equipment are rapidly put aboard of her. This method is followed with all of the torpedo boats stationed here, their war equipment being placed in these rooms. An officer stated that in six hours after war is declared all of the torpedo boats stationed here (about 40) could go out fully equipped. There is a building in the yard for testing boilers and all boilers are tested to their full power under steam before they are put into the ships.

Every large vessel built at this yard has a small model complete in every respect placed aboard her. These models are made of tin and brass, and contain all bulkheads, drainage pipes, machinery, decks, etc., and can be readily taken apart. This method has been adopted to instruct the officers and men of the ship in regard to the location of watertight compartments, doors, valves, etc.

The Aegir, building at the yard has many interesting features. She is one of the Siegfried type, which was specially designed for coast defense and the defense of the North Sea-Baltic Canal. Since the trial of the first of the class, however, a good many changes have been made in the design. The Aegir is a twin screw, coast-defense vessel of 3,600 tons displacement. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length on the L. W. L., 236.22 feet; breadth extreme, 50.52 feet; depth from top of keel to upper edge of main deck, amidships, 33.56 feet; draught, 17.35 feet; speed, 16 knots; I. H. P., 4,800; direct-acting vertical engines. Two compound, ordinary surface, arranged for external condensation; the air pump is independent, three steam and two pump cylinders to each engine; diameter of pump cylinders, 21.7 inches. The air pump makes 200 revolutions when the main engines are working at full power. There are eight Thornycroft boilers of the same type as those in our Cushing. The armor consists of a belt (partial) for 126 feet of nickel steel about 9 inches thick. Forward and aft of the armor there is an armored transverse bulkhead 8 inches thick. The protective deck is steel about 2 to 3 inches thick.

The armament consists of three 24 cm. B. L. R., L. 35, two mounted forward in separate hoods, one on each side of the center line, and both in the same barbette. One mounted aft on the center line, protected by a hood and barbette. Ten 8 8-10 cm. Krupp rapid fire, mounted in broadside. The heavy guns are to be trained by electricity, but may be trained by hand. There are four torpedo tubes, one under the protective deck forward (under water discharge tube just below the ram), two in broadside and one in stern above the protective deck. This vessel is being built entirely without wood. The bulkheads for quarters, etc., are of galvanized iron. In the Admiral's and Captain's quarters the bulkheads are covered with a thin layer of cork and this is covered with cloth. The decks are to be of steel and covered with a layer of cork which is covered with linoleum, except a small portion of the forecabin in the wake of the anchors and on the after part of the poop, which portions are of wood. In this vessel the Germans have gone on the principle that there is but one watertight bulkhead, and that is a solid bulkhead, for there are no water-tight doors (so called) below the water line; every bulkhead is solid, and to communicate from one compartment to another below the water line it is necessary to go up to the first deck above the water line and then go down into the other compartment.

NAVAL CADETS IN MADEIRA.
(Correspondence of the "Army and Navy Journal.")

The naval cadets' summer practice cruise of 1895 was the second one in late years in which the island of Madeira was made the objective point. Having seen the sights and curiosities of the port of Funchal only two years before, it was quite natural that the first class of cadets should turn its attention to other amusements than those offered by the quaint old city. A few miles inland is the

Grand Curral, the extinct crater by which the island is supposed to have been thrown up from the ocean, and it was determined that we should visit this place and have a picnic dinner on its brink.

Arrangements were accordingly made to have 26 horses, the necessary guides and men to carry our lunch baskets ready at the landing at 8 o'clock one morning. At the specified time we found our horses and guides waiting for us. Rather to our surprise there was a guide for each horse, and these worthies insisted upon holding to the horses' bridles almost the entire time. They could not speak a word of English, and no amount of talk and gestures could make them leave us. The island is so rough and mountainous that it is impossible to reach the interior by a direct route, and even the long road that one is obliged to take is so dangerous that it is not considered safe to allow travelers full charge of their mounts. For this reason each guide is required by the owners of the horses to remain constantly near his own horse.

We were soon out of the little town and winding our way among the smaller hills near the coast to the westward of the city. The blue sky above and the blue sea at our feet seemed to inspire the little party of Americans with general good-will toward everything—even even related somewhat toward the obtrusive guides. In the novelty of the situation, the intricacies of navigation and the terrors of seamanship lessons were for the time forgotten. Our road for the first few miles was fenced in by high stone walls, over which rude frames for grape-vines were occasionally thrown. The country is divided by stone walls into innumerable small fields, the largest of which are no more than an acre in area. The houses are for the greater part miserable hovels, and the people living in them are, apparently, but little superior to the many goats one sees tethered along the steep slopes by the roadside.

As might be expected there are numerous wine shops scattered all through the country. The wine sold in them is miserable stuff, but it is almost impossible to get the guides past them without first giving them a few rems with which to buy a drink. Just before leaving the coast we came to an immense ravine, with almost perpendicular sides. Hundreds of feet below was a small river running down to the sea and spanned by a stone bridge over which our road passed. About this time a number of our cavaliers found that they were tired of riding and decided to rest themselves by walking down the descent to the bridge. The sea was soon out of sight behind us, and the road became so rough and hilly that it seemed almost impossible that a horse should be able to carry a man over it. Stranger still, the men seemed never to tire. Each was provided with a long staff, and in going up the steeper places they would let go the bridles and hang on to the tail of the horse just ahead of their own.

Finally, after an unusually rough and rocky mile or two, the little troop came to a halt at the top of a long hill. By signs the guides made us to understand that the journey was at an end. No Grand Curral could be seen; but a few of us happening to walk to the other side of the hill-top found the descent so abrupt as almost to startle one. We could not see more than a few feet in that direction, the place being filled with white, misty clouds, but there was no doubt that we were at the brink of the immense chasm.

The news of the discovery was at once transmitted to the rest of the party, and the whole class was soon at the crater waiting for the clouds to roll by. After a few moments the mist began to clear away and our eyes were able to penetrate further and further into the abyss beneath us. Finally all was clear before and below us, and a grand scene lay at our feet. The crater appeared oval in form, with almost perpendicular sides, except in one place where the slope was more gradual. About half-way up this slope was a small hamlet, the white-stone houses of which gleamed brightly in the sunlight. We had scarcely time to notice these things before the silent white clouds began to drift in from the east, and in a remarkably short time the grand panorama was shrouded from our gaze.

"Naval Academy yell, fellows," some one suggested, and for the first time in its history, doubt, the Grand Curral resounded with the sounds that have so often greeted victory on the football field at Annapolis and elsewhere. The echoes had no sooner died out than the yell of the class of '96 rang out over the yawning abyss.

This unusual demonstration soon brought a crowd of wondering natives from no one could tell where around us. The kodak fiend had not been forgotten and the queer group was soon photographed, not one of them having the least idea of what had been done. After getting a picture of the class, we returned to a wooded spot near our horses and whistled for our dinner, which had not yet made its appearance. The long ride and cool mountain air had given us tremendous appetites, and when the baskets did arrive we were not long in emptying them. After a short rest and a vain attempt to get another view of the crater we began our return. We had not gone far when one of the horses knocked a guide down and seriously injured him. He was left in the care of some natives, and we continued our journey, each, I think, a little envious of the fellow so lucky as to lose his guide.

Just before entering the city we formed a regular column of two, and by bribes, threats and entreaties persuaded the men to walk to one side. The windows and doors along the streets through which we passed were crowded by people looking at the novel procession, and I imagine that with our uniform of blue blouses and caps and white leggings and trousers these 26 Navy cavaliers presented a neater and more military appearance than anything the islanders had seen in years.

When we arrived at the open space near the landing we executed left front into line and dismounted together. Thus ended a very enjoyable day; and I am sure that '96 will always remember with pleasure its visit to the Grand Curral of Madeira.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

At the navy yard, New York, this week work on the Lancaster and Maine was being hurried as rapidly as possible in order that they may depart from the yard as early as possible. It is thought that both vessels will be ready to leave by Oct. 10. The Maine will be docked to have her bottom scraped before leaving. The Fern left the yard on Sept. 23 for Boston and will be used along the coast for the trial of the Katahdin next week for the mark purpose. The tug Nina also leaves the yard Monday for the mark purpose. The Minnesota was to be placed out of commission on Sept. 27 and the Atlanta was expected to go out of commission also about the same time. Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle will leave the yard Oct. 15 for Key West.

In re the appeal of Pay Dir. Edward May, U. S. N., from disallowance in his account of the amount paid for additional insurance on the Machias and Castine at the time of their official trials, the Acting Comptroller has decided that the Government is not liable for such additional insurance. The Acting Comptroller has decided that quarters cannot be fixed for the principal members of the Marine Band at Washington Barracks. Capt. Paul St. C. Murray, commanding Marine Barracks, raised the question, there being no quarters available.

The following is the syllabus of a decision rendered by the Comptroller in the claim of E. B. Townsend for demurrage for the detention of the barge Moonbeam while discharging coal in the U. S. S. Wabash and Passaic: "In the absence of express agreement to pay demurrage, the United States are liable therefor as upon an implied contract."

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., of St. Louis, should be tabooed by every one having any healthy American sentiment because of their misuse of the American flag in the advertisements of their preparations. It is time that public sentiment made itself felt in this matter.

The lady readers of the "Journal" will find the advertisement of P. F. Paume & Co., ladies' tailors of New York, on page 56. The Messrs. Paume already enjoy the patronage of ladies connected with a post near New York City, who, we understand, have been well pleased with the services of Messrs. Paume & Co.

BATTERY B IN CAMP.

Tyringham, Mass., Sept. 19, 1895.

The inclement weather spoiled the plans of Bat. B to some extent and interfered with the schedule laid out for the first week's work. According to the scheme Monday was to be occupied with a drill in the afternoon, Tuesday entirely to be spent at target practice, Wednesday drill again, Thursday the wind-up of target practice, and Friday another drill. The first two days were occupied as intended, but Wednesday was such a disagreeable day here nothing more could be done than the usual duties of the daily routine of camp life.

The drill Monday was the ordinary light battery drill, or as much of it as could be done on so small a ground. Some of the maneuvers were admirably executed. The day was cold and raw and a chill wind swept over the drill ground; but the few who braved the inconvenient and uncomfortable conditions of the weather felt well repaid for coming. Tuesday was spent at the range.

Thursday the much-welcome Paymaster arrived and paid off the men. The Tyringham Drum Corps spent an evening with the boys in camp, where they entertained the soldier guests with their best efforts at drumming. Judging from the cheers that came down into the valley both entertainers and entertained had a good time.

On Sunday, Sept. 22, reveille sounded at 5 and in less than two hours the whole command was in waiting for the signal to forward, with tentage packed, supply wagons loaded and the battery ready to move. The first day's march was toward Blaine, where camp was made a few miles outside of the town. From there the route extended over much the same roads as on the outward march as far as Springfield, where it branched off, passing through Worcester and then down a little to the north of Providence, instead of south of it as on the journey out. By this change it is expected that a day will be saved in marching back to the fort, where the battery will arrive on Monday, Sept. 30, and possibly on the day before.

The target practice ended on Friday, Sept. 13, and was a great success. The regulation target supplied by the War Department was torn to pieces the first day at the range, and the officers supplied themselves from their own funds with material for another. This last one was 4 inches shorter and 1 foot narrower than the regulation target, but it was thoroughly well riddled in the last day's firing. On that day inspection of the target was discontinued and the range as in actual warfare was obtained by watching the effect of the shots through field glasses. The work was especially good.

Both men and horses leave here in good condition; only one man was taken sick and he was sent home by train on Saturday, and but one horse gave out on the way up. The officers have enjoyed both the trip out and the stay in camp, and return to the fort well satisfied that the men have profited by their practice march.

The experiences of this summer have been new and unusual to the people of the quiet little town of Tyringham, and though they were inclined to view the advent of Bat. B with something of alarm and suspicion, yet they soon changed their minds; and now that both batteries have come and gone, they feel the emptiness of Tyringham without a battery.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Dr. Blair D. Taylor, who has been ordered to Fort McPherson, Atlanta, to take the place of Dr. Van Buren Hubbard, who died there two weeks ago, expects to leave in about 10 days, but cannot do so until he is relieved.

On the night of Sept. 16 a large ball was given in Juarez, just across the river, to Gov. Ahumada, of Chihuahua, Mexico. The officers and their wives were invited, and the invitation was accepted by Col. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Avis, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans and Lieuts. Beall, Moore, Baldwin and Lowe. As the custom of Mexico is to have their parties begin just before midnight, it was rather early the next day when the party returned to the post. Gov. Ahumada was given a cordial invitation by Col. Parker and his officers to visit the post with his suite, but as the laws of Mexico prohibit any State official from leaving his country to go into any foreign land without a leave of absence, the invitation had to be declined, though with much regret on the part of the Governor.

Gen. Hernandez, commanding the northern branch of the Mexican Army, arrived in Juarez this week. His headquarters are at Chihuahua.

Dr. Alexander, formerly a contract doctor in the Army and who was stationed at old Fort Bliss many years ago, now lives in Juarez, Mexico, where he and Mrs. Alexander have a beautiful home. They have a very large grape vineyard under cultivation, from which they make many gallons of the most delicious wines, besides shipping quantities of grapes to Eastern towns in the United States.

Miss Langhorne, sister of Lieut. George Langhorne, 3d Cav., who, in company with her brother, visited Capt. Oliver Warwick at this post last spring, was driving recently with her fiancé, Mr. Charles D. Gibson, of New York, when the horse ran away and threw them both from the carriage, breaking Miss Langhorne's knee and wrist and one of Mr. Gibson's wrists.

The enlisted men gave a hop last week and had many of their friends from El Paso.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The court martial which convened at this post during the earlier part of September for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against 1st Lieut. W. H. Cowles, ex-Quartermaster 16th Inf., completed its work and adjourned on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The officers detailed from other posts on court detail here departed for the respective stations as follows: Col. J. F. Kent, 24th Inf., Fort Bayard, N. M.; Capt. Robinson, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Capt. Hardin, Booth and Chappin, Fort Logan, Col. Lieut. Lockridge, 2d Cav., Judopie Adv., left Fort Douglas for Fort Logan on Wednesday, Sept. 18. While at Fort Douglas everything possible was done to make the official visit of the officers as agreeable as could be desired, and with the exception of the sudden illness of Capt. Van Arsdale everything passed pleasantly from a social standpoint. It is believed here that Lieut. Cowles will be acquitted of any intentional neglect in the performance of duty, if such neglect ever did occur.

Capt. Levin Allen, 16th Inf., and son left for a 15 days' hunting trip. They intend trying their luck for game along the Wyoming border.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Contes gave a dinner in honor of the officers on court detail here on Thursday evening last.

Lieut. Guy G. Palmer is commanding Co. C in the absence of Capt. Allen on leave.

Mrs. Lieut. Wright and daughters are visiting relatives in Kentucky. The social life of the garrison loses an important factor until they return.

The trench to be utilized as a conduit for the 8-inch main pipe to be used in the new water-works of the post was dug during the week, and is 1 1/2 miles long, 2 feet wide, and varying from 3 to 4 1/2 feet deep. The trench is dug through Red Butte Canyon and in places cut through the mountain side, thus making the removal of dirt exceedingly difficult. Lieut. Wright, A. Q. M., expects to have the work finished before the cold weather sets in.

The officers and ladies of Fort Douglas gave an enjoyable hop on Friday evening, Sept. 13.

FORT RILEY, KAN.

Mr. Sydney Taylor, son of Capt. Taylor, 4th Art., left on Saturday, Sept. 21, to resume his studies at Princeton. Mr. Taylor stands first in the class of '96. Miss Grace G. Grimes, daughter of Capt. Grimes, 2d Art., left Tuesday for Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill., where she attends school. Capt. McClelland, 2d Cav., and Mrs. McClelland returned

Sunday from a visit East, bringing with them the latter's sisters, the Misses Pomp, of Easton, Pa.

A delightful dancing party was given to the young people of the garrison on Monday night by Miss Knox, daughter of Capt. Knox, 1st Cav. Music was furnished by some of the men of Capt. Knox's troop, a dainty supper was served, and the guests departed at a late hour after having spent a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of Lieut. Harrison, 2d Cav., entertained at a dinner on Thursday night in honor of her guests, the Misses Wallace and West. An informal hop was held on Friday night.

The 1st Cav. Squadron, Capt. F. K. Ward, 1st Cav., commanding, left the post Saturday afternoon, in heavy marching order, on a practice march and went into camp on the reservation. On each day until their return on Tuesday next a march of not less than 20 miles is to be made, returning to the reservation to camp.

Fort Riley has just suffered another week of excessively hot weather, the mercury reaching 98° or 100° almost every day during the week.

SELF-APPOINTED NAVAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I enclose an extract from the London "Times" which may possibly interest some of your readers. It seems to me that the importance of the distinction between regulars and outsiders on this side of the "pond" is as necessary as on the other. Here we have Commodore Vanderbilt, Garrison, Tooker and Kane; also such heroes as Commodore Jim Flak and George Gould. All of them arrogate to themselves the title and for the most part wear the uniform of a Commodore of the U. S. Navy. There is absolutely no distinction (as to flags) between a mud scow and a battleship.

The regular Army has found it necessary to make a distinction in the matter. Why not the Navy? It may be proposed of the subject to state that the Waihalia, owned by Mr. Laycock, of England, now in our harbor (New York), flies the white flag of the Royal Navy, Mr. L. being a member of the Royal Yacht Club.

OLD SALT.

(From the London "Times," Parliamentary Report.)

Mr. T. G. Bowles asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he had considered the inconvenience of the practice of dressing the crews of private pleasure yachts in a dress like the uniform of the navy when accompanied by the white ensign of her majesty's navy, causing such private vessels to look like men-of-war. He also asked on what grounds the privilege of wearing the white ensign was given to certain privileged yachts and withheld from others.

Mr. Macartney (Antim S.): No inquiry has been made as to the existence of the practice alluded to, and no instance of any inconvenience caused by it has come to the knowledge of the Admiralty. The Royal Yacht Squadron is the only yacht club allowed to wear the white ensign of her majesty's fleet. The privilege was granted by warrant in June, 1829. I am unable to give any grounds on which it was granted.

LYNCHBURG RECRUITING STATION.

The Lynchburg "Item" says: "The U. S. Army recruiting station in Lynchburg is soon to lose its present chief, Capt. Ayres, who for two years and a half has conducted the affairs of the station with signal and gratifying success. He will be relieved by Oct. 1 by 1st Lieut. Faison, of the 1st Inf. Upon being relieved, Capt. Ayres will leave for Assiniboine, Mont., where he will join his regiment, the 10th Cav., and take command of his company. Capt. Ayres was detailed to the recruiting station here in March, 1893, and since that time has impressed himself upon the people as a thorough soldier and a courteous gentleman. His departure will be regretted in the city. Lieut. Faison is a North Carolinian by birth and comes to Lynchburg from Angel Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, where his regiment is stationed. Each detail is for two years, and at the end of that time the officer returns to his regiment. The station in Lynchburg has been recognized by the War Department as a very successful one, and it was greatly due to that fact that a station has been established in Richmond." We learn that Capt. Ayres has enlisted over 200 men and they are an exceptional lot of men, many of them being the sons of the men who made the famous Virginia cavalry during the war.

WEST POINT.

The informal hop given by the bachelor officers in Schofield Hall last Thursday evening was well attended, and proved a thoroughly successful and enjoyable affair. Lieut. Holbrook acted as host. The hall has been redecorated and presents a very attractive appearance. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Larned, the Misses Knight, Professor and Mrs. Mercur, Miss Mercur, Miss McGlathery, Professor and Mrs. Michie, Miss Michie, Miss Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Reese, Miss Happersett, Lieut. and Mrs. Winn, Mrs. Edgerton, Lieut. and Mrs. Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. Hazzard, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Greene and many others.

On Friday an afternoon tea was given by Miss Mercur for her cousin, Miss McGlathery, who is her guest. Mrs. Larned poured tea and Miss Newlands served café frappé. Among those present were the following: The Misses Arden, of Garrison, Miss Metcalfe, of Cold Spring, Miss Morgan, the Misses Knight, the Misses May and Bessie Craney, Miss Erben, Miss Harding, Miss Larned, Miss Platt, Miss Davis, Miss Michie, Miss Torney, Miss Dyer, Miss J. Ward, Miss Happersett, Miss Bessie Ernst, Professor Bass, Dr. Wilcox, Lieut. Traub, Lieut. Devore, Lieut. Holbrook, Lieut. Bidde, Lieut. Hagadora, Lieut. Echols, Lieut. Morrow, Lieut. Cruikshank and Lieut. Reeve.

Gen. Mrs. and Miss Parke, of Washington, arrived at the post on Friday and remained over Sunday, leaving for Newport on Monday morning. They were cordially welcomed by their many friends here.

The intense heat of the past week has made the usual routine of work almost unendurable. The chapel services were shortened in consequence of the torrid temperature on Sunday morning.

Lieut. Gen. Montgomery Moore, the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery Moore, Col. North, chief of staff, and the Hon. Miss Colburn, all of Halifax, Nova Scotia, spent Sunday and Monday at the Point. A salute for the Lieutenant General was fired at 10 A. M. on Monday; subsequently the party visited the various public buildings and the section rooms. A review was held at 4:30 P. M., followed by the usual dress parade. The party left early in the evening.

Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Terrell, U. S. N., and family, the Rev. H. N. Churton, of Nassau, Bahamas, the Rev. M. E. Webb, of Andros Head, and Lieut. J. M. Heard, 3d Cav., have been among other visitors. Lieut. W. S. Wyatt, retired, and Mrs. Wyatt are guests at the hotel. Miss Cole is a guest of Mrs. Postlethwaite.

The schedule of football games for the coming season is as follows: Trinity, Oct. 5; Harvard, Oct. 12; Williams, Oct. 19; open, Oct. 26; Yale, Nov. 2; Wesleyan, Nov. 9; Union, Nov. 16; Brown, Nov. 23. Candidates for places: First class, Dallam, King, Shelton, Lott, Stacy, Nolan, Berry, Hoffman, Burnside, Jervey, Reisinger, Stuart, G. Tapes and Hood; second class, Connor, Frissell, Smith, Conley, Savage, Abernethy, Morgan, Maglans, Workizer, Janda, Stephens, Ingram, Craig, Gohn, Hammond and Brown, L.; fourth class, McNally, Romeyn, Fox, Humphrey, E. Waldron, Way, Hines, Wilson, Krosnet, Burt, Hunter, Embick, Farmer and Feintzeiman. Captain King '96, manager, Hinkley, '96; coach, Harmon S. Graves, of Yale. By authority of the council, W. P. Richardson, 1st Lieut. 8th Inf., representative for football of the Army Officers' Athletic Association.

Cards have been issued by the Rev. Edgar Tefft Chapman, of St. Margaret's Church, Menands, Albany, N. Y., to witness the marriage of his daughter, Katharine Hamilton, to Lieut. Peter Edward Traub, 1st Cav., on Tuesday, Oct. 15,

at half-past 2 o'clock. Lieut. Traub is stationed at the post, occupying the position of instructor in the department of modern languages.

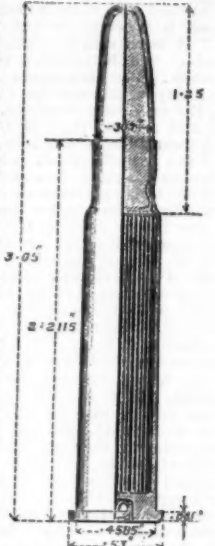
Hon. John Bigelow, Miss Bigelow and Mrs. Harding are at The Squirrels, Highland Falls. Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and family are at Cranston's, and Maj. and Mrs. Roe, Mr. Stephen Roe and Mrs. Roe are at Pine Terrace.

The mess hall at the Military Academy has recently been relighted with two of Frink's inserted gas reflectors. These reflectors, which are from the well-known house of I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl Street, New York, manufacturer of gas, electric, kerosene and daylight reflectors, have proved a most acceptable change and give great satisfaction.

ENGLISH CORDITE AMMUNITION.

We take from the "Engineer" this illustration of the Lee-Metford cordite cartridge. The "Engineer" says: "The charge consists of 30.5 grains of cordite. Cordite precisely resembles catgut, and is brown in color. Take the strings of an ordinary lawn-tennis racket, of the finer kind, cut them up into lengths of about 1 1/4 inches, and pack them into a pencil guard, or the barrel of a large steel pen, just as many straight lengths as the tube will hold comfortably, and an excellent idea of a cordite charge will be obtained. The bullet weighs 215 grains. It is of lead, sheathed outside with a thin tube of a special alloy of copper and nickel. The rifling does not consist of grooves in the ordinary sense, but of a number of, so to speak, flats. They have a depth of but 0.004 inch and a width of 0.023 inch, and can only be seen by looking through the barrel in a good light. The length of the barrel is 30 inches, and the twist of the rifling, which is left-handed, or 'with the sun,' is one turn in 10 inches, so that the bullet makes three complete revolutions in traversing the barrel, and the rifle will kill a man at 2,500 yards, and is sighted for this range. The muzzle velocity is 2,000 feet per second. The trajectory is, we believe, the flattest known with small arms. The chamber pressure is 15 tons on the square inch, and the weight of the rifle complete is 9 pounds 10 ounces."

"Arms and Explosives" says: "The debate in the House of Commons on the question of the supply of ammunition has not tended to enhance the reputation of cordite. It is now placed undeniably on record that a strong antipathy has existed among the officials concerned to store more cartridges containing cordite than are actually necessary for current requirements. There can only be one explanation of this hesitation in view of the great desirability of providing the country with a reserve adequate for any calls that could possibly be made on it, and that is the suspected uncertainty of the explosive to remain unaltered during a prolonged interval between manufacture and subsequent use. More than this, we have frequently been told that such is the case practically in as many words. Now that the country has insisted that in future a proper quantity of cordite shall be placed under storage in the form of loaded ammunition, and it will no longer be possible to shirk a proper test of stability under the conditions where other powders have undoubtedly proved to be efficient, we stand some chance of getting a final decision on the merits or demerits of this much-criticized explosive."



FROM OUR MEXICAN CORRESPONDENT.

Mexico's Fourth of July was celebrated with great pomp and style by the patriots of the country. Much interest was shown in the preparations for the occasion. The President's birthday falls on Sept. 15, and the municipalities of the respective towns and cities all over the republic, as is their custom every year, have appointed commissions to inaugurate a fair in some particular one of their public squares, which will be open during the entire month of September. Mexican fairs are very different from the American fairs. Instead of having the products of the soil, manufactured goods, inventions and live stock on exhibition, it is more like a summer resort, where games of chance are indulged in; stalls put up similar to a summer garden are used for the sale of ice cream, fruits, cakes, candies, beverages, toys and all classes of amusements. Those without money enjoy themselves by promenading continually around the square, while the band plays sweet Mexican music. One of the greatest inventions of the nineteenth century, in the way of arms, is the Mexican repeating rifle, invented by Lieut. Col. M. Mondragon, of Mexico, now being manufactured at Neuhausen, Switzerland. The gun has been tried and found to be of extraordinary value to the Mexican Government. Its caliber is 6 1/2 millimeters and its weight alone, without bayonet, 38 kilos.

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

Comptroller Bowler has authorized Pay Dir. F. C. Cosby, U. S. N., to pay the usual mileage in the case of Gunner John Russell, who was recently retired and ordered to proceed to his home. Mr. Cosby asked whether mileage should be paid in this case.

Comptroller Bowler has decided that Charles Miller, Q. M. Sergt. U. S. M. C., is legally entitled to 50 cents per day for extra duty performed by him as clerk in the office of the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps in Washington.

P. A. McGrath, G. S. Willis has been allowed mileage by the Comptroller at the rate of 54 miles between Thurston and Cotesville, between which points he had traveled on duty.

In the indemnity claim of Thomas W. Healey, Quartermaster on board the Kearsarge, for loss of personal property through the wreck of that vessel, Assistant Comptroller Bowers has decided: "The accounting officers must allow the actual value of private property at the date of loss or destruction when such actual value is proved. Petty officers and seamen are not limited to the Paymaster's issuing price for their clothing and personal effects, but may prove the actual value of their lost property. The absence of such proof the issuing price may be accepted as a fair valuation. Officers and men presenting claims are required by the Navy Regulations, both as to number and kind, and the accounting officers cannot allow claims for articles in excess of the regulation requirements." Healey's claim was rejected.

GRANT AT THE STORE WINDOWS.

(From the Washington "Post.")

"The most democratic President that has occupied the White House since the war," said an old Washingtonian, "was Gen. Grant. He was one of the people and never lost touch with them. A number of Presidents have been noted for their scorn of conventionality in official matters. I don't know so much of Grant in that respect, as I never came into official contact with him, but he was unique beyond all his successors in other respects. I saw him on several occasions strolling along Pennsylvania Avenue by himself, smoking a cigar, looking in the store windows, and chatting with acquaintances as he met them by the way. Several times I caught him in the act of inspecting the display in the windows of some store on the avenue, slowly puffing away at a cigar, his hands folded behind his back, and apparently oblivious to everything about him. I could never help feeling the profoundest admiration for the man on this account."

THE STATE TROOPS.

FIELD EXERCISES FOR REGULARS AND THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The complaint made that officers and men of the Army have little opportunity, or none at all, of taking part in maneuvers and field exercises of large bodies of troops, such as occur in Europe, is doubtless well founded. Our regular officers seldom see a regiment, never a brigade, mobilized and maneuvered in one place. But why, when brigade field days of the National Guard occur, and battle formations by large bodies are practiced, should not the regular forces of this vicinity participate?

Cannot the Government transport to Van Cortlandt Park by water to Hudson River landings less than 1,000 men as readily as the State can transport by rail 4,000 or 5,000 men? I see no reason why it cannot.

A field day at Van Cortlandt, in which both the National Guard of New York and Army participated, would be a most interesting and improving occasion both for regulars and volunteers. Should there be two forces, attacking and defending, one composed of regulars and a portion of the 1st Brigade, N. G. N. Y., under command of Army officers, and the other of the remainder of the brigade, under National Guard officers, we should see the new drill regulations exemplified and tested as they have never before been tested in this country, and witness a trial of the comparative efficiency of regulars and the Guard, such as would delight all soldiers.

There is really nothing impracticable in the project. May we not hope to see it carried out when the usual field day of the 1st Brigade occurs in October? The 1st Brigade during the recent regimental encampments at Peekskill proved that it is in little need of instruction in extended order; and reviews, while handsome spectacles, enjoyed by the spectators more than the men, can always be seen and practiced in armories. Cannot something more than the usual extended-order drill and review be attempted on this occasion? The attendance at field days in recent years has been poor. The men have lost their interest in the "show." But a field day of the description mentioned would be likely to bring out a splendid attendance and result in excellent work.

FILE-CLOSER.

PAYMENT FOR INJURIES IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

Pvt. J. A. Bannon, of Co. I, 71st N. Y., while on duty with his company during the strike of the motormen, fell on the ice and fractured his right leg. He was taken to a hospital, where he remained some six weeks, when he was transferred to New York and was taken from the regimental sick list and reported for duty on March 26 last. Pvt. Bannon received pay for service from Jan. 20 to Jan. 28, which was the time the regiment was on duty. An application for pay for 57 days, the time the man was sick, was duly sent to the authorities of Kings County. The latter turned the claim over to the State authorities, and they in turn referred the matter to Judge Adv. Gen. Wallace, who has rendered an opinion that Pvt. Bannon is not entitled to pay after the day the regiment was relieved from duty in Brooklyn. In his opinion, the Judge Advocate points out that the claim is for "pay," that it is so expressed in the opinion and so treated by the commanding officer of the 71st in his indorsement. The pay allowed by the State to enlisted men is prescribed in Military Code, par. 120. This section declares that "there shall be paid to each officer and enlisted man ordered for duty by the Commander-in-Chief, except when ordered for inspection or muster or rifle practice, the following sums for every day actually on duty," and this is followed by a schedule pay allowed in different instances. The Judge Advocate says that the Bannon claim is for pay for a period of time wholly subsequent to the period of active duty. There is, therefore, no authority in the Military Code to authorize the allowance of the claim.

It seems to us there should be a provision in the Military Code allowing pay for men who, through injuries received in the performance of duty, and it is a subject the National Guard Association should consider at its annual convention in Albany next January.

MILITARY FORCES OF HAWAII.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, Honolulu, R. H., Aug. 15, 1895.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Will you kindly correct an error which you have been led into by copying from another paper issue of July 20, and which has just reached me, an article intended to be humorous, but incorrect as to facts and misleading to my friends in the service. I still have the honor to command the military forces of the Republic of Hawaii, nor is the Hawaiian Government looking for a new military chief. I might also say that that force consists of nearly 750 men, mostly Americans, and a strong reserve of citizens' guard, which compare, in drill and discipline, fighting qualities and soldierly appearance, more than favorably with soldiers in any part of the world. The rest of the article referred to above does not occasion me any concern. I am not looking for letters of commendation at the hands of royalists. By kindly publishing this you will oblige

R. H. McLEAN,

Colonel commanding the military forces of the Republic of Hawaii.

The battalion of the National Guard of Hawaii assembled in front of the Executive Building at Honolulu on Sept. 1, where they were addressed by their commandant, Col. McLean. He spoke of the serious aspect of the cholera epidemic and said the authorities had experienced not a little difficulty in getting enough reliable men for quarantine guard duty. Then a call was made for volunteers. Every officer and man present at once tendered his services to assist in any way that they might be able to help. President Dole issued orders to Col. McLean accordingly, and the men were detailed for duty. Capt. John Good, Jr., with his company, had the honor of first being called into service. They placed a guard of eight posts around the square bounded by King and Maunakea and the water. Civilians in boats watched from the stream and bay sides, and a very strict quarantine was maintained.

69th N. Y.—LT. COL. G. M. SMITH.

Col. Smith, in issuing order No. 1—the first promulgated since the 69th was restored to a regiment and he became its Colonel—expresses his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and his confidence in the members to give him their hearty support. Col. Smith's remarks should not be lost sight of; they aim only at the true advancement of the regiment into a position which the State and every member of the 69th and ex-members and friends who respect it can be proud. Col. Smith, in his order, among other things, says: "Realizing the responsibilities he assumes, he relies upon the soldierly qualities of the officers and enlisted men of the regiment and their cordial support of every measure promotive of its best interests; he believes that the commanding officer should be first in devotion to duty and loyalty to the colors and undeviating in his purpose to enhance the reputation of the regiment, increase its esprit and augment its numbers. In the restoration of its historic and honored designation, every member and friend of the command joins in congratulations. Glorious memories cluster around the name of the 69th Regt. Its gallantry and brilliant achievements in the field are recorded upon the pages of our country's history, and those who have cherished its fame and followed its fortunes rejoice that the organization has been preserved, and that its existence and its usefulness will continue in the future. The occasion is one which should inspire all with that devotion to duty and that spirit of patriotism which enabled the 69th Regt. in the time of the country's peril to make famous the soldierly characteristics of the Irish-American citizen. The commanding officer appeals to the men who now wear its uniform to recruit the regiment to its maximum; to spare no effort to promote its interests; to faithfully perform

every military duty, and by united harmonious action to advance it to a foremost position in the esteem and regard of the civil and military authorities and of the people of this city and State. The commanding officer congratulates the command on the success of the recent tour of duty at the State Camp and the results attained; he extends his thanks to the officers and enlisted men for their attention to duty and for the discipline at all times maintained, and he commends the loyalty to the corps and the spirit of comradeship so frequently manifested."

Company drills will commence on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1895, and continue weekly by each company on its regularly appointed drill night until further orders. The company drills during the early part of the season will be devoted to elementary instruction, particular attention being given to the set-up and carriage of the men and their steadiness in ranks. The school of the company will follow, and the companies will be carefully instructed and exercised in every movement in this school. The companies having been drilled and exercised in all movements in the school of the company, will be instructed in the movements of extended order and in guard duty, including the duties and responsibilities of the individual sentinel. A punctual and regular attendance at all drills is most earnestly enjoined upon officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut. Dowdney is detailed as the instructor of the regimental recruit class. As the recruits acquire proficiency they will be grouped accordingly and placed in advanced classes. "The custom of permitting new and untrained men to drill and parade in the ranks of the companies must cease," says Col. Smith, "if the regiment is to maintain a reputation for discipline and attain that proficiency in drill which will render it attractive to young men seeking membership in the National Guard."

13th N. Y.—COL. W. L. WATSON.

The election for Major held on the evening of Sept. 19 resulted in a tie, the candidates, Capt. George D. Russell and Frank Wiswell, each receiving 13 votes. There is only a good-natured rivalry between the opposing parties, and no ill feeling as some people have apparently assumed. Another election has been called for Oct. 3, when, it is expected, either one candidate will be in the field, or a mutual change of opinion among the electors in casting their votes. Company drills are ordered to commence on Oct. 1 and will be confined until Jan. 1 to the school of the soldier, in which the manual and the keeping of proper intervals and distances are to be given special attention. After Jan. 1 other parts of company instruction will be taken up, including guard mount and sentry duty.

71st N. Y.—COL. F. V. GREENE.

Col. Greene directs that drills in the armory begin on Sept. 30, the assembly being sounded at 8 o'clock P. M. Cos. G and I will drill Mondays, B and H Tuesdays, F and K Wednesdays, D Thursdays, and A and C Fridays. Commanding officers of battalions are especially charged with the supervision of drills in their respective battalions. Practice for the armory marksmanship decoration begins Nov. 1 and ends Feb. 28 next. The match for the Zabriskie trophy will be shot after March 1. Lieut. C. G. Keton, of Co. D, has been elected Captain of Co. I, vice Sprague, resigned.

GEORGIA.

FROM OUR GEORGIA CORRESPONDENT.

Owing to the fact that the directors of the Atlanta Exposition made no effort to get anything lower than the regular Exposition rate of 1 cent per mile traveled and made no provision for the entertainment of the military while here, the parade for opening the Cotton States and International Exposition was not as large as it should have been. That the attendance was as large as it was was due to the efforts of Col. William G. Obeare, chief of staff, and to Col. John S. Candler and the local officers. Besides providing for the out-of-town companies of his own regiment, Col. Candler extended the hospitality of his regiment to all visiting infantry companies, the Governor's Horse Guard (cavalry) and the Atlanta Artillery doing likewise for visiting companies of their arms.

The only organization from another State participating in the exercises was the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, an historic battalion of that city, who made all arrangements for their own quarters and subsistence while here. The hour for the column to move was fixed at 1 P. M., but by some error in the mails the representative of the Venezuelan Government was not present, and as he had to be looked up the column did not move until 2 o'clock. The formation was as follows: Col. W. L. Kellogg, U. S. A., marshal of the day, with Col. William G. Obeare, Insp. Rifle Practice G. V., as chief of staff, and the following aids: Col. J. W. Austin, Judge Adv. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Eugene Hardeman, Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. Col. Frank West, Subsistence Dept.; Lieut. Col. Peter Riley, 1st Regt. Inf., Capt. George S. Obeare and Capt. John A. Miller, G. V., retired, and Maj. E. L. Higdon, 2d Alabama. Then came the band and 6th Inf., U. S. A., from Fort McPherson, 450 officers and men, who made a fine appearance of the day in their neat and cool uniform of white helmet, blue blouse and white trousers. Next came the Washington Artillery, Lieut. Col. John B. Richardson commanding, armed as infantry, with their own band, 125 officers and men, wearing the dress uniform of artillery and making a fine appearance. They were cheered the entire distance from the city to the grounds. Following them came the Colonels of the staff of the Governor of Louisiana in carriages (1). The Georgia troops followed. At their head was Gov. William Y. Atkinson and 53 of his 84 Lieutenant Colonel aids on horseback, as was the 5th Regt. Inf., Col. John S. Candler commanding, with its 10 companies, machine-gun platoon, band, signal corps and hospital corps, a total of 430 officers and men. This regiment wore the State regulation uniform with caps and leggings, and while it did not attract so much attention by its dress, from the attendance, from its solid appearance and from the fact that, although the heat was intense, not a man succumbed, it showed what a sort of stuff it was made of, and that it can be depended upon in an emergency. Following the 5th came the 3d Regt. Inf., Col. R. U. Thomson commanding, who paraded only four companies, the others not being able to attend on account of the unsatisfactory rate. Col. Thomson has a fine regiment, and regrets were expressed on all sides that he could not have his entire command present. The companies present, as did all the State troops, wore the State regulation uniform with caps and leggings, and paraded about 145 officers and men. Next came the 2d Battn. of colored troops, Lieut. Col. F. H. Crumley commanding. They paraded about 130 officers and men. Following came the Lincoln Guards (colored), a separate company from Macon, with Capt. S. A. Lockhart in command of 32 men. Capt. Lockhart is to be complimented for the rapidity with which he disembarked and formed his company upon arriving in Atlanta.

Following the troops came the Board of Exposition Directors, the orator of the day, the representatives of the different States and foreign governments, the government board, the woman's board, members of the State Legislature, the mayor and general council and the negro board in carriages. The column was 55 minutes passing a given point. The heat was something terrible, but only five men were prostrated and had to be cared for, though the distance from the city to the grounds is something over two miles. The march was in column of companies out Peachtree Street to the grounds, where the troops arrived at 3:10, and after being dismissed were tendered a barbecue dinner by the Exposition Co.

The Washington Artillery remained in Atlanta until the 22d, and on Saturday night, the 21st, their officers were banqueted by the local officers at the Kimball.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Regt. of Massachusetts, Col. T. R. Mathews, held a very successful field day at Fall River on Sept. 23. The regiment was divided into two forces and illustrated the attack and defense of position in a most practical manner. After the field drill, the regiment was reviewed at the city hall by the mayor of Fall River, and marched through the

South Park in the presence of some 50,000 people. Division F of the Naval Brigade acted as escort. Col. F. C. King, of the Insp. Gen. Dept., was present and will render a report.

The rifle team from the 1st Regt. Massachusetts Militia, which recently competed at Sen Girt, N. J., according to the Boston "Sunday Herald," have apparently been sustained in a protest made during the matches. The "Herald" says: "It was over the Hill on trophy match, the Massachusetts men protesting that the rules governing the match were not carried out. An examination of the rules by the executive officer showed that the protest held, and the 1st Inf. boys were told that they could have the trophy. As the team simply desired to call attention to the violation of the rules, and had no idea of taking a trophy which they had not won through shooting, they declined the offer, but stipulated that the protest and correspondence following it should appear in the official records of the association. This was agreed to, and all hands were happy. Lieut. Paine has forwarded the sum of \$100 to be distributed in two prizes at the next annual meeting."

S. O. 49, State of Tennessee, A. G. O.

Announces that Co. A, Confederate Veterans, having been regularly enlisted and mustered into the National Guard State of Tennessee, the Captain of the company will report in writing to the brigade commander in Memphis, Tenn., for orders. The company will be called Co. A (Confederate Veterans) Unattached.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The following are the figures of Insp. Gen. Edward Morrell, giving the ratings of the different organizations of the Pennsylvania N. G. this year at the annual inspection:

1ST BRIGADE.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Percentage of Attendance.	General Average.	Figure of Efficiency.
General and Staff..	16	..	16	100	90	90
Band	31	..	31	100	93.5	93.5
1st Troop	58	..	58	100	97.3	97.3
Bat. A	80	..	80	100	80	80
Gray Invincibles ..	80	..	80	100	80.2	80.2
1st Regt.	256	..	256	100	91.3	91.3
2d Regt.	628	..	628	100	95.6	95.6
3d Regt.	588	4	592	99.32	88.8	88.2
4th Regt.	476	5	481	98.66	87.7	86.7
5th Regt.	476	..	476	100	84.2	84.2
Totals	2,060	9	2,078	99.66	88.9	88.5

2D BRIGADE.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Percentage of Attendance.	General Average.	Figure of Efficiency.
General and Staff..	15	..	15	100	90	90
Band	30	4	34	88.24	86.4	76.2
Sheridan Troop ..	35	..	35	100	91.7	91.7
Bat. B	82	..	82	100	89.7	89.7
5th Regt.	502	1	503	99.80	89.3	88.9
10th Regt.	489	..	489	100	84.2	84.2
14th Regt.	498	4	502	99.20	85.8	85.1
15th Regt.	486	7	493	98.58	88.8	87.5
16th Regt.	465	7	472	98.51	87.5	86.2
18th Regt.	483	6	489	98.77	88.4	87.3
Totals	3,115	20	3,144	99.08	88.2	87.3

3D BRIGADE.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Percentage of Attendance.	General Average.	Figure of Efficiency.
General and Staff..	16	..	16	100	90	90
Band	31	..	31	100	93.2	93.2
Governor's Troop ..	65	..	65	100	92.8	92.8
Bat. C	83	..	83	100	89.7	89.7
4th Regt.	492	1	493	99.79	84.8	81.6
8th Regt.	583	..	583	100	90.7	90.7
9th Regt.	477	1	478	99.79	87.4	87.2
12th Regt.	477	1	478	99.79	87.4	87.2
13th Regt.	482	..	482	100	95.4	95.4
Totals	2,706	3	2,709	99.89	90.3	90.2

SUMMARY.

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.	Percentage of Attendance.	General Average.	Figure of Efficiency.
1st Brigade	2,609	9	2,678	99.66	88.9	88.5
2d Brigade	3,115	20	3,144	99.08	88.2	87.3
3d Brigade	2,706	3	2,709	99.89	90.3	90.2
The Division.....	8,430	41	8,531	99.52	89.1	88.7

NAVAL MILITIA.

RHODE ISLAND.—A new company formed in Providence was mustered into the State service on Sept. 18 by Asst. Adj. Gen. Warfield. Officers for the new company will shortly be elected. Lieut. Howland is in charge of the company. Two 20-foot whale boats are expected at an early date. Lieut. Howland is endeavoring to make arrangements with the Narragansett Boat Club, whereby the boats may be temporarily kept and used at the boat club quarters on the Seekonk River. The uniforms are also expected to arrive shortly, and the company will be prepared to begin preliminary training practically as soon as organized.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. H, 71st N. Y., Capt. Fisher, will hold a sociable at the armory on Oct. 8.

Co. A, 22d N. Y., will hold an informal reception at the armory on Monday evening, Oct. 14.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Kipp, of the 7th N. Y., and Maj. G. F. Demarest, of the 22d, recently promoted, have been commissioned.

Corp. E. D. Graff, of Co. G, 71st N. Y., an energetic and progressive young Guardsman, has been appointed a battalion Quartermaster in the 9th N. Y.

The postponed meeting of medical officers, National Guard of New York, will be held on Sept. 30 in the armory of the 71st Regt. A large attendance is expected.

Co. B, 9th N. Y., Capt. Tompkins, have decided to hold a reception at Wendell's Assembly Rooms in West Forty-fourth Street, New York, on the evening of Nov. 6 next.

Col. Mitchell, of the 14th N. Y., has appointed Judge Alfred E. Steers Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice and 1st Sergt. J. H. Benson, of Co. H, has been appointed regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

The regular drill season of Co. F, 7th N. Y., begins on Tuesday, Oct. 1. Capt. Rand expresses his satisfaction with the attendance at drills during the last season, and hopes every member of his company will exert himself in upholding the military efficiency of the company in the future.

In Squadron A of New York, Maj. Roe, Troop One, Capt. Bridgman, will drill on Tuesday nights, commencing on Oct. 1, and Troop Two, Capt. Sadgley, on Friday nights, commencing on Oct. 4. At a recent meeting of the troop 18 new members were elected, which practically reaches the limit allowed of 75 men to each troop.

Co. I, 71st N. Y., have unanimously elected 1st Lieut. C. G. Keton, of Co. D, Captain, in place of Waldo Sprague, resigned. Capt.-elect Keton, who is known as an enterprising young officer, first joined the 71st as a private in Co. B in 1887, was promoted Corporal in 1887, Sergeant in 1888, 2d Lieutenant of Co. D 1892, and 1st Lieutenant 1894.

The new range at Tonawanda, N. Y., for the troops of the 4th Brigade is said to be a great improvement over the one at Bay View. The range is situated along the river on the Buffalo side of the village. There are three butts, each one big enough for four targets. They are not in line as were those at Bay View, but one a little to the side and

back of the others for the different ranges. Instead of the old stone or iron targets, new ones made of paper are used and are worked by men in the pits. When a target is hit it is lowered and a piece of paper pasted over the hole, while another is immediately raised. This saves much time.

The regimental rifle shoot of the 2d Regt., Connecticut N. G., was held on Sept. 17. The wind was rather stiff, but the scores made were good. The Barber cup was taken by Co. K of Wallingford, score 383. Co. I, of Meriden, with a score of 383, for the second time took the Doherty cup. The Burpee cup went to Co. E, of New Haven, with a score of 381. The field and staff scored 340. The highest individual score was made by Capt. T. T. Welles, regimental Adj., who scored 61. Of the officers Capt. Landensack, of Co. B, New Haven, made the highest score, 33, taking the Barlo medal.

There will be an election for a Major in the 7th N. Y. on Oct. 4, vice Klipp, promoted Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. A. G. Conover will be elected.

COMING EVENTS.

- Oct. 4.—Match of 4th Brigade N. Y. at Tonawanda.
- Oct. 4.—Stag of Co. G, 22d N. Y.
- Oct. 5.—Match of 3d Brigade N. Y. at Rensselaerwyck.
- Oct. 8.—Sociable Co. H, 71st N. Y., at armory.
- Oct. 10.—State match rifle competition and 1st and 2d Brigade matches at Creedmoor.
- Oct. 14.—Informal reception of Co. A, 22d N. Y., at armory.
- Oct. 15.—Convention of military wheelmen New York City.
- Oct. 16.—Adjutant General's match at Creedmoor, N. Y.
- Oct. 16.—Sociable of Co. E, 22d N. Y., at armory.
- Oct. 17.—Governor's match at Creedmoor, N. Y.
- Nov. 6.—Annual reception of Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Wendell's Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.
- Nov. 15.—Joint athletic games Co. B, 12th N. Y., and Xavier A. A. at armory.
- Nov. 27.—Entertainment of Co. A, 9th N. Y., at armory.
- Jan. 15, 1896.—Annual convention National Guard Association of New York in Albany.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. N. B.—Capt. Boyle retires in November, 1900, he reaching the age of sixty-four years during that year.
- S. R.—The next vacancy for West Point in the 7th District of Kentucky will occur in 1899.
- X. Y. Z.—The principals of the districts you mention failed and the alternates are now undergoing examination; we therefore cannot give you their names.

D. R. H. asks who the pay officers are on the U. S. Marblehead and U. S. S. Concord. Answer.—Concord, Paymr. Leeds C. Kerr; Marblehead, Asst. Paymr. Samuel McGowan.

G. A. R.—A vacancy at West Point in the 4th district of Pennsylvania will occur in 1896. There are no vacancies now existing in districts of Pennsylvania and there are no vacancies at large.

READER asks: When will there be a vacancy for Annapolis for the 10th Massachusetts District? Answer.—1900. How many appointments will the President have to the Naval Academy during his term? Answer.—None.

SAW.—You are undoubtedly entitled to admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. Address an application, giving full details of your military history, to Capt. R. C. Parker, secretary Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

W. F. S. asks how many more appointments at large to the military and naval academies will President Cleveland make during his present term of office. Answer.—Four vacancies at West Point—two in 1896 and two in 1897. None at Naval Academy.

F. F.—You are eligible for discharge by purchase, but if the amount due you on final statements is not sufficient to cover cost of purchase, you should deposit enough to make up the total amount with the Army Paymaster who pays the troops at your station.

X. asks how he stands for examination for Commissary Sergeant. Answer.—There is no order of standing for examinations. Abandonment of posts have made two Sergeants surplus, therefore it will be some time before all those who have already been examined will be appointed.

N. G. S. N. Y.—The book for your purpose is Powell's "Army Officers' Examiner," which you can procure from W. H. Wiley & Sons, booksellers, 53 East Tenth Street, New York City. Read also G. O. 72 A. G. O., Aug. 10, 1891, published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of Aug. 15, 1891, p. 864.

A. B. C. asks: What will be the action taken on an application for appointment to Ordnance Sergeant, dated Dec. 2, 1894? Answer.—There will probably be an examination of applicants for Ordnance Sergeant next January, and you will be ordered to undergo it. In the mean time your application is on file at the War Department.

READER asks: When applying for a position on the non-commissioned staff of a National Guard regiment, should the application be made to the Colonel or Adjutant? Answer.—The regulations, N. G. N. Y., part II., par. 95, read as follows: "Subordinate officers in addressing commanding officers on official business, address their communications to the officer's Adjutant and not to the commanding officer himself."

K. G. C. writes: "There seems to be some doubt among the officers of the Kentucky State Guard as to whether the national or State coat of arms should be worn on the new cap. Will you kindly enlighten us?" Answer.—The regulations of the State of Kentucky prescribing the insignia to be worn upon the uniform, buttons, etc., should determine this, but the State coat of arms is unquestionably the proper design to be used by the State Guard and not that of the United States. They are State, not national troops.

A.—For instruction in infantry tactics and in military police and discipline, the cadets at the U. S. Military Academy are organized into a battalion of four companies, under the command of cadets, each company being commanded by an officer of the Army. The officers and non-commissioned officers are selected from those cadets who have been most studious, soldier-like in the performance of their duties, and most exemplary in their general deportment. In general, the officers are taken from the first class, the Sergeants from the second class, and the Corporals from the third class.

V. A. W. asks: When in column of fours and the command "On right into line of squads" or "Right front into line of squads" is given, do the squads wait until they have cleared the preceding squad before they may carry their pieces at will, or to give orders to a private or non-com.? Answer.—Par. 500 seems to be the provision governing this case. The general alignment is taken toward the base file; the men stand and march at ease. (See par. 246.) This, therefore, assumes the squad deployed as skirmishers, reference being had to the base file and not to the base squad. The inference would therefore be that the pieces are not carried at will until the formation as skirmishers is taken, and that uniform position of piece would be observed while in squad formation. Any limitation of interval or distance must be announced by the instructor or drill officer, otherwise the distances specified in the drill regulations must be observed. In "Front into line" (Par. 210) upon halting. In "On right into line" (Par. 208) as the front rank commences to wheel. He has, within the line of his duties. He is practically a staff officer and speaks in the name of the commanding officer of his company.

CAPTAIN writes: "A regiment offers a prize for the company having the best percentage of marksmen during the season of 1895. At beginning of season Co. O has 88 men and Co. P 60 men. Co. O qualifies as marksmen the 80 men and an additional 8 men since enlisted. Co. P qualifies 60 men, or 100 per cent. Co. P claims that both companies have qualified the same percentage. Co. O claims that they have bettered 100 per cent. Which company wins, and what is the proper percentage?" Answer.—Your statement of facts is not as complete as it should be. As the percentage is for the season of 1895, it must include all

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NEW MANUAL OF ARMS.

THE ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL has just issued the order adopting a new Manual of Arms for the Army in a small pamphlet, uniform with the Drill Regulations. The new manual is to be substituted for the manual of arms in the Drill Regulations, paragraphs 49 to 150, pages 25 to 54. The position of carry arms and commands for coming to or from the same will be omitted from other parts of the regulations wherever occurring, and there are numerous other changes. These and the changes in the manual of guard duty are shown in the pamphlet we publish. It will be sent by mail prepaid for 10 cents on application to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Bennett Building, New York City.

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who were members of each company during the shooting season, or were members during the times when the range at Creedmoor was open for shooting for the marksman's badge. You do not state if all who became members of Co. C during the period qualified, but simply that an additional 8 men since enlisted qualified. Did any enlist who failed to qualify? Neither do you say whether Co. P enlisted any additional men during the qualification period. The strength of the companies at the commencement of the season does not control the situation. If you will furnish the additional information an answer will be made, but the principal of computation is as above indicated. Of course, no more than 100 per cent. can be obtained.

W. M. H. asks where Lieut. Gen. Schofield and Maj. Gen. Miles were born. Answer.—Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles at Wachusettville, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839. They are both of them of clerical stock. Gen. Schofield's father was a clergyman and Gen. Miles'.

James—"Is Miss Snowball a graduate of Vassar?" William—"She is." James—"I thought she was. I heard her ask if the muzzle of a gun was to prevent it going off."—Texas Sittings.

Gen. E. W. Montagu in an article in the August "Blackwood" shows how excellent the English territorial system of regiments is in theory, how utterly impossible in practice.

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MARRIED.

RADFORD-UPHAM.—At Claremont, N. H., Sept. 12, 1895, Elizabeth Radford, daughter of the late James P. Upham, to Henry Carlton Radford, son of the late Rear Adm. William Radford, U. S. N.

SENN-WETHERBEE.—At Greenville, Miss., on Sept. 18, 1895, Ensign Thomas J. Senn, U. S. N., to Miss Percie B. Wetherbee. No cards.

STOGSDALL-BLOSSOM.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 9, 1895, Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsdall, 4th Inf., and Miss Nellie Blossom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Blossom, of Chicago.

DIED.

BREESE.—At Carlyle, Ill., Aug. 28, 1895, Mrs. Eliza Breeze, mother of Capt. S. Livingston Breeze, U. S. N., retired.

CRAWFORD.—At Williamson School, Del., Sept. 15, 1895, aged 18, Robert J. Crawford, eldest son of P. A. Ingr. Robert Crawford, U. S. N., retired.

CROOK.—At Oakland, Md., Sept. 24, 1895, Mrs. Mary Dally Crook, widow of Maj. Gen. George Crook, U. S. A.

DE LONG.—At San Francisco, Sept. 24, 1895, Mrs. De Long, widow of the Hon. Charles De Long, formerly U. S. Minister to Japan and sister-in-law to the late Lieut. G. W. De Long, U. S. N.

KING.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1895, Col. William S. King, U. S. A., retired.

LARKIN.—At Melrose, Mass., Sept. 11, William J. Larkin, Paymaster's clerk U. S. N., navy yard, Boston.

MAGRUDER.—In Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 15, 1895, Louise Magruder, sister of Ensign T. P. Magruder, U. S. N.

NEWMAN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 21, in her eighty-eighth year, Miriam Swin, widow of Comdr. William D. D. Newman, mother of Comdr. W. Newman and of the late Lieut. Comdr. L. Howard Newman, U. S. N.

PENROSE.—At Carlisle, Pa., Sept. 19, 1895, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles B. Penrose, Maj. Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

REGAN.—At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Sept. 21, Grace, eldest daughter of Capt. James Regan, 9th Inf., aged 16 years, 11 months and 21 days.

SMITH.—At Philadelphia, Pa., on Sept. 20, in her twenty-eighth year, of consumption, Juliet Delart Smith, beloved daughter of Col. Joseph R. Smith, U. S. A., and Clariond Colquhoun-Cleemann, his wife.

TULLY.—At Cumberland, Md., Sept. 10, 1895, 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, U. S. A., retired.

WIEGAND.—At College Point, L. I., Sept. 12, 1895, Jane, wife of Daniel Wiegand, U. S. A., retired, aged 64 years.

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